ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. III NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1917 No. 25

Benzaldehyde
Benzonaphthol
Acetphenetidin
Phenolphthalein
Benzoic Acid
Benzyl Acetate
Benzoate of Soda
Benzylic Alcohol

HERMAN & HERMAN, Inc,
6 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK

SQUIBB'S
Liquid Petrolatum
Heavy (Californian)
E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, NEW YORK

Benzoic Acid
Sodium Benzoate
Phenolpthalein
Acetphenetidin
Tartaric and Citric Acids
Sodium Cacodylate
MADERO BROS., Inc.
Chemical Dept.
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 8840 NEW YORK

Methyl Violet
2B—4B—6B—Base
NIGROSINE
Water Soluble—Spirit Soluble—Oil Soluble
Fast Acid Blue
MANUFACTURED BY
ZOBEL COLOR WORKS
2nd Ave. 9th and 10th Sts. Brooklyn, N. Y.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES
H. R. LATHROP & CO., Inc.
Importers — DRUG MERCHANTS — Exporters
110-116 Beekman St. ESTABLISHED 1910 NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Chemicals, Colors
Intermediates
Chemical Co. of America
Manufacturing Chemists
Works: SPRINGFIELD, N. J.
New York Office: 28 Platt Street

EXPORTERS
On future chemical shipments from Japan and on goods in bond we are quoting prices well below the prevailing market. We can ship direct from Japan to South American ports.
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
120 Broadway, New York City
Factory and Laboratory, Clifton, N. J.
Exporters and Importers of Japanese Chemicals
Phone, Rector 2364

Refined Saltpetre
Refined Nitrate of Soda
THE KNOWLES-BRADLEY CO.
Manufacturers
88 WALL STREET NEW YORK

NAPHTHALENE
BALLS and CRYSTALS
For Spot and Near Future Shipment
The Chatfield Mfg. Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio

California Magnesite { CRUDE CALCINED DEAD BURNED
ZINC DUST 97%—SULPHATE OF COPPER 99%
EDWARD P. MEEKER
68 Maiden Lane, New York
Manufacturers' Agent
PHONE JOHN 6346

SULPHURIC ACID

ALL CONCENTRATIONS

60°---66°---98%---OLEUM

MURIATIC - NITRIC - MIXED

GLAUBERS SALT - SAL SODA

STANDARD CHEMICALS & METALS CORPORATION

46 Cedar Street New York

Benzol Toluol

Phenol Naphthalin

The Barrett Company

Chemical Department

17 Battery Place New York, N. Y.

Bismark Brown

Nigrosine

Methyl Violet

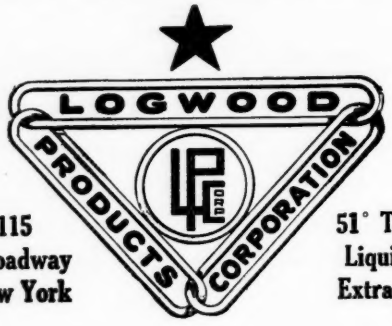
Chrysoidine

George H. Segal & Co., Inc.

Manufacturing Chemists

95 William Street, New York City

Phone 4053 John



115 Broadway New York

51° Tw. Liquid Extract

MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS CO., Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1837

Phenol	CHLORIDE OF BARIUM	Salol
Aniline Salt	AMMONIUM NITRATE	Aniline Oil
Dimethylaniline	BARIUM NITRATE	Beta Naphthol
Sulphanilic Acid	BLANC FIXE	Paranitraniline

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

Superior Quality Guaranteed

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Boston Chicago Cleveland San Francisco

ALPHANAPTHYLAMINE

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

120 BROADWAY, ROOMS 1605-1606

NEW YORK CITY

'PHONES RECTOR 7335-7336

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. III | NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1917 | No. 25

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico . . . $4.00 a Year
To Canada . . . . . 4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries . . . . . 5.00 a Year

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 Park Place, New York

Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

BINDERS FOR THIS JOURNAL

Subscribers will find it to their advantage to save their copies of this journal for future reference. We supply a substantial Binder which holds the copies for one year. Price 75c postpaid.

Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—
Millions Lost by Importers 3
Great Britain's New Embargoes 3
Foreign Invader to be Fought 4
Larger Exports in January 4
Editorial Notes 4

NEWS—
Opinion on Aspirin Trade-Mark Obtained by Drug Trade Conference 5-6
Japan's Drug and Chemical Prices 7
Du Pont Company's Research Work 7
Food Standards for Spices Framed by Official Committee 7-8
Chemicals Taxed for Export by the French Government 9
Japan's Check on Exports 9
Says Dutch Pharmacopoeia is too Rigid for War-time Drugs 9
Declares Importers are Losing Millions on Foreign Exchange 10
Developments in the Bismuth Swindle 10
Suit Over Harrison Narcotic Tax Won by Farbwerke-Hoechst Company 11
Replies in Secret Formula Suits to Test New Law Have Been Filed 11
Zinc Oxide Growing Scarce 12
Scammony Root Goes Higher 30
Dr. William C. Alpers Dead 31
New York Drug Trade News 32
Industrial and Financial Notes 32

MARKET REVIEWS—
London Cable 13
Drugs and Chemicals 13
Heavy Chemicals 13
Colors and Dyestuffs 16

PRICE QUOTATIONS—
Drugs, Chemicals, etc., in Original Packages..... 17
Jobbers' Prices Current 23
Soap Makers' Materials 22

IMPORTATIONS 29
EXPORTATIONS 30

MILLIONS LOST BY IMPORTERS

It is stated on good authority that only 100 national banks, out of approximately 7,500 in the United States, have foreign exchange departments, and only 25 of these banks are recognized in all banking centers of the world. These facts are brought out in a circular issued by a leading importing firm of Baltimore who urge the establishment of a foreign exchange department of the Federal Reserve system. It is pointed out that in spite of the huge trade balance in favor of the United States the dollar bill of exchange is selling at a discount in Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Denmark and some other neutral countries.

In trade with Spain alone it is estimated that American importers suffer a loss of $4,000,000 in exchange annually. This is an extraordinary situation and as the consumer finally pays for every cost of importations, some means should be found by Congress to maintain our credit abroad, especially in view of the enormous foreign trade. David Lloyd George is credited with saying that in the absence of exchange facilities, goods can neither be imported nor exported in any appreciable quantity.

A foreign exchange department in the Federal Reserve banking system would make it possible for every member bank to take care of all their customers' requirements, facilitating imports and exports, and would help to maintain the value of the dollar bill of exchange in foreign countries.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW EMBARGOES

Great Britain's new import embargo prohibits the importation of only a few drugs and products allied with the drug trade. The decree took effect February 23d and includes: Soya beans, painters colors and pigments, perfumery, diatomine and infusorial earth, raw cocoa and preparations thereof, brandy, aerated, mineral and table waters, raw fruits except lemons and oranges, tea and coffee. The embargo does not apply to goods imported under licenses given by the Board of Trade.

The export of samples of prohibited goods has also been stopped, unless license is granted. The following goods are excluded entirely to all destinations: Atropine and its salts; cerium and its alloys; emetine; eucaine hydrochlorate; eucaine lactate; ferro-molybdenum; ferro-tungsten; novocain; platinum, alloys of platinum and manufactures of platinum; salvarsan and neosalvarsan.

Samples of goods prohibited for export to all destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British possessions and protectorates are: Ferro-cerium, ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, ferro-nickel, ferro-titanium, ferro-vanadium, mica, molybdenum, bronze powder, santonin, selenium, tin and vanadium.

Samples of goods prohibited to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France and French possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports, are: Nux vomica alkaloids and their salts.

David Lloyd George said in the House of Commons that the restrictions would reduce annual imports of foods and brewing materials together by 1,500,000 tons, while other prohibitions will probably bring this figure somewhat higher. Taking 5,000 tons as a fair average cargo, and estimating the total reduction at 2,000,000 tons, the new regulation means that the number of voyages to the United Kingdom required to supply current demand will be cut 400.

There is little or no tonnage available at the port of New York to supply transportation in any line of trade outside of munitions and military supplies.

FOREIGN INVADER TO BE FOUGHT

The threatened invasion of American markets by the Metric System, composed of harmless little decimals anxious for peace and ready to serve the merchants of the world in a get-together, foreign trade campaign, has aroused the stand-patters, the feet-and-inches advocates and they have formed the American Institute of Weights and Measures and will fight the Metric System as if it were a foe to our national life.

The champions of the ounce and pound, the inch and the foot are W. R. Ingalls, of the *Engineering and Mining Journal;* Henry D. Sharpe of Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company; D. H. Kelly, of the Toledo Scale Company; W. M. McFarland of Babcock and Wilcox Company.

The Metric System is advocated by George F. Kunz, of Tiffany & Co.; William Jay Schieffelin of Schieffelin & Co., 170 William street; E. P. Albrecht, the Bourse, Philadelphia; O. E. Stanley, Portland, Ore., Arthur P. Williams, 56 Hudson St., New York; Howard Richards, Fred R. Drake, H. V. Arny, A. E. Kennely, S. W. Stratton and W. P. Wilson.

The drug and chemical trade has found the metric system of value in export trade. William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce advocates its use. The organizers of the American Institute of Weights and Measures assert that the metric system would cause confusion by bringing about the use of the old and the new systems in a hopeless medley in all parts of the country. Those favoring the metric system would have tht public educated in the decimal plan and a date fixed for its adoption officially by the government and the states.

LARGER EXPORTS IN JANUARY

American exports totaled $613,441,020 in January, exceeding by nearly $100,000,000 the previous high monthly record of $521,650,904 made the preceding month, according to the Department of Commerce. High prices are thought responsible for much of the recent increased value of foreign trade. Imports for January are given at $241,674,851, a decided increase over the $204,834,188 of December and the $176,988,305 of November. Both imports and exports for January show increases over any previous January in the history of American trade.

The total exports for the twelve months ending January, 1917, were $5,764,828,199, as against $3,616,827,944 in the same period in 1916 and $2,177,436,760 for a like period in 1915.

Of the January imports, 74.61 per cent entered free of duty as compared with 73.75 per cent in January, 1916, and 62.54 per cent in January, 1915.

Gold imports totaled $58,926,258 in January, 1917, as compared with $15,008,232 in January, 1916, and $6,896,398 in January, 1915. The imports of gold for the seven months ending January, 1917, totaled $557,937,345, as compared with $322,038,386 in 1916, and $33,540,717 in 1915.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Owing to shipping difficulties, Government restrictions and prohibitions, drugs and chemicals which India purchased in the United Kingdom have become scarcer and scarcer, and orders for these articles have found their way to the United States. As a result American salicylates, salol, phenacetin, bromides, and various other chemicals are more in evidence in India, and this trade is likely to increase. According to a communication recently received from Mr. J. Frazer. F. C. S., general manager of Kemp & Co., Bombay, Japan has been endeavoring to obtain a footing in the markets of India, for other products than camphor, menthol, peppermint, oil, iodoform, iodine and iodides which Japan has supplied in considerable quantities for some years. Every mail has been bringing letters and quotation lists from Japanese merchants in different parts of the country anxious to do business in such other products as bleaching powder, Epsom salts, copper sulphate, iron sulphate, acetic acid, surgical instruments, glass syringes, and bottles.

Dr. F. E. Stewart in discussing the advantages of the Paige bill, which would limit patents to the process only, makes the point in the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* that foreign manufacturers are able to acquire a monopoly by patenting their products in the United States and can charge exorbitant prices. He declares the profits thus obtained are not used for the benefit of American industries, but are applied to building up the industries of foreign countries at the expense of the American people.

Definitions and standards for spices have been drafted by the joint official committee who submit the proposed rules and regulations for consideration and criticism by the trade. So many seeds, leaves, barks and roots are staples in the drug trade that members will find it to their advantage to give the standards careful attention.

The production of potash products in the United States in 1916 was ten times the value of the 1915 output. The total value of the 1917 production is expected to be very much larger. Last year's production was valued at $3,500,000 at points of shipment. The U. S. Geological Survey says an organic source of high-grade potash salts has been quietly developed which has proved much more productive than the kelp process.

Correspondence from London dated January 24th, says: "One of the most notable features of the drug market at the present time is the steady downward tendency in the prices of some of those products which before the war were obtained almost exclusively from Germany. Encouraged by the demand for these drugs, manufacturers in Great Britain, Switzerland, France and the United States, as well as other countries, set to work to produce these much needed products, and, from the fact that for many months past the prices have been slowly declining, it is evident that the venture has been successful.

Exports of iodide of potash from Japan for the ten months ended with October, 1916, were 140,985 kin, against 111,059 in the same time in 1915 and 67,696 in 1914.

OPINION ON ASPIRIN TRADE-MARK OBTAINED BY DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE

Cases Cited by R. S. and A. B. Lacey to Prove that Aspirin is a Generic Name—Patents on the Process —Burden of Proof Reviewed

Charles M. Woodruff, secretary of the Drug Trade Conference, sends to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS the following opinion on "Aspirin" as a trade-mark, which was submitted to the Drug Trade Conference by R. S. and A. B. Lacey, patent attorneys. Mr. Woodruff says:

At the meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference held in Washington, January 16, 1917, a committee was appointed "to inquire into and report as to whether the word 'Aspirin' will become public property after the expiration of the Hoffmann patent on acetyl salicylic acid."

This committee conferred with Messrs. R. S. and A. B. Lacey, patent counsel, of Washington, D. C., who have just rendered the following opinion, which is submitted as the report of the Committee to the Conference and is released by the National Drug Trade Conference for the information of the drug trade at large; but necessarily without assuming any obligation to any one who may choose to act upon the opinion.

The opinion follows:

"Aspirin" was registered May 2, 1899, by Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company as a trade-mark for a pharmaceutical compound, the application for registration having been filed April 3, 1899. Use of the trade-mark since February 1, 1899, was alleged.

On August 1, 1898, Felix Hoffmann of Elberfeld, Germany, applied for a patent on an acetyl salicylic acid. The invention was assigned to the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company and a patent issued to said assignee February 27, 1900, being numbered 644,077. The said patent, therefore, will expire on the 27th instant. It will be noticed that the application for registration of the trade-mark was filed nearly a year later than the application for the patent. The goods to which the trade-mark is applied, however, is the acetyl salicylic acid of the patent. If any doubt existed upon this point, it is removed by reference to the article in litigation involving the patent. In Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co. vs. Kuehmsted, 179 Fed. Rep., 707, the court referred to the product as "a medicinal body whose trade-name is 'aspirin,' otherwise known as 'acetyl salicylic acid.'"

The drug is referred to all through the opinion as "aspirin." In Smith vs. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., 203 Fed. Rep. 476, the drug is mentioned as an "improvement in acetyl salicylic acid known in pharmacy as 'aspirin.'"

The decisions just mentioned upheld the validity of the Hoffmann patent, but that fact is not important at this time in view of the fact that the life of the patent may now be counted in days.

Upon the expiration of the Hoffmann patent any one who wishes may make the exact article disclosed in said patent freely. This is so fundamental as to be axiomatic and the citation of authorities is deemed unnecessary. Reference may be had, however, to Robinson on Patents, Vol. 1, page 67. The fact is reiterated in numerous decisions.

Patents on the Process

Acetyl salicylic acid was known prior to the Hoffmann invention or discovery but seems to have existed only in an impure state. In making the pure acetyl salicylic acid of the Hoffmann patent, the manufacturers must, of course, be careful not to employ any invention covered by a later and, therefore, existing patent. It is not conceived that operations involved in the making of the article disclosed in the Hoffmann patent would result in making an article covered by any later patent, but the process employed may infringe upon some patent for a process for making acetyl salicylic acid. While the application for the Hoffmann patent was pending in the Patent Office, a claim for the process disclosed therein was presented but was canceled in response to a requirement of division between the process and the article claims and no patent on said process has at this writing been issued.

There is an exceedingly remote possibility that an application for patent on said process was filed in season to prevent the disclosure of patent No. 644,077 being a bar to its allowance and said application, through dilatory tactics, having been kept alive to the present time so that a patent may issue thereon and thereby give its owners a weapon with which to attempt prolongation of the monopoly conferred by patent No. 644,077.

This contingency, however, is so remote that it may be entirely disregarded and it is mentioned now only in order that interested parties may, if they can and prefer, adopt some process other than that disclosed in patent No. 644,077. Moreover, the information at hand shows that Bayer & Co. (the successors to the original owners) have sought legal advice as to their exclusive right to use the word "Aspirin" and intend to rely upon the claim to exclusive trade-mark rights in that name.

It has been found that three patents have been issued on processes of producing acetyl salicylic acid, to wit: No. 671,769, issued April 9, 1901, to Leonhard Lederer; No. 740,702, issued October 6, 1903, to Seifert et al, and No. 749,980, issued January 19, 1904, to assignees of Baptiste Balthazard, these patents expiring, respectively, in 1918, 1920 and 1921. Discussion of these patents is thought superfluous inasmuch as the processes described therein will be readily understood by those skilled in the art of chemistry. The use of a process covered by one of these patents will be an infringement of the patent. Copies of the Lederer and Balthazard patents are forwarded herewith and a copy of the Seifert et al. patent will be forwarded just as soon as it can be obtained from the Patent Office, the same being at present out of print.

Can the Name Aspirin Be Used?

Acetyl salicylic acid being the scientific name of the article covered by the Hoffman patent, as shown by said patent, by the patents on processes above mentioned, and by the mention of the article in the litigation upon the Hoffmann patent above set forth, it is clear that after the expiration of the Hoffmann patent on the 27th instant, any one may make the article and call the same acetyl salicylic acid.

Can the name "aspirin" be applied to the article with the same freedom as its scientific name? The leading case upon this point is Singer Mfg. Co. vs. June Mfg. Co., 163 U. S., 169, in which the Supreme Court rendered a lengthy decision discussing the previous authorities and the facts and holding that on the expiration of a patent the right to make the patented article and to use the generic name for the same passes to the public, and that it is immaterial whether the name which has become generic is arbitrary or a surname. It was further held that on the expiration of a patent one who uses the generic name, by which articles made under it are known, may be compelled to indicate that the articles made by him are made by him and not by the proprietors of the extinct patent, or, as it is expressed in some later cases, the second user of the name must so mark the goods produced by him that the public will not be misled into confusing them with the goods of the owner of the patent.

In the case just cited, the record showed that sewing machines were advertised as "Singers" or "Singer Sewing Machines" and were always spoken of as Singer sewing machines, whereupon it was held that the term "Singer" had been used to designate the style of the machine rather than the place of origin.

The principle of the Singer case was affirmed in Rathjen vs. Holzapfel, 183 U. S., 1, and has been followed in numerous decisions which need not be at present analyzed. See Hill vs. Sawyer-Boss, 112 Fed. Rep., 144; Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. vs. Walker, 115 Fed. Rep., 822; Horlick's Food Co., vs. Elgin Milkine Co., 120 Fed. Rep., 264; Dadirrian vs. Yacubian, 98 Fed. Rep., 872; Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. vs. Ford, 203, Rep., 707; and Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. vs. Worcester Mfg. Co., 205 Fed. Rep., 952. In Allen vs. Walton, 178 Fed. Rep., 287, it was held that the party entering upon the manufacture of the article must not copy the dress given the article by the

original manufacturer or manufacturer under the patent, and in the Castoria cases, it was held that "It matters not that the inventor coined the word by which the thing has become known. It is enough that the public has accepted that word as the name of the thing, for thereby the word has become incorporated as a noun into the English Language and the common property of all."

It was also held that the user of this word must not deceive the public and adopt a style of label which might be confused with the label of the manufacturer under the patent. In one of these cases, it was expressly held that distinctive labels long used on patented articles do not become free to the world on the expiration of the patent, which is merely another way of saying that the public must not be deceived. Centaur Co. vs. Heinsfurter, 84 Fed. Rep., 955; Centaur Co. vs. Robinson, 91 Fed. Rep., 889; Centaur Co. vs. Neathery, 91 Fed. Rep., 891; Centaur Co. vs. Reinecke, 91 Fed. Rep., 1001; Centaur Co. vs. Marshall, 92 Fed. Rep., 605; Centaur Co. vs. Killenberger, 87 Fed. Rep., 725.

In Goodyear's Rubber Mfg. Co. vs. Goodyear Rubber Co., 128 U. S., 598, the court said: "A generic name, or a name merely descriptive of an article of trade, of its qualities, ingredients, or characteristics, cannot be employed as a trade-mark and the exclusive use of it be entitled to legal protection."

In Leach vs. Scharff, 188 Fed. Rep., 446, it was held that one cannot claim a trade name in a mere proper pharmaceutical designation of the drug he seeks to protect. If it can be made to appear, therefore, that aspirin is a generic name or a mere proper pharmaceutical designation of the drug, the name can be applied to the drug by any one making it.

When Trade-Mark Antedates Patent

In Thomson vs. Batcheller, 93 Fed. Rep., 660, it was held that where a trade-mark antedated a patent relating to the article to which the trade-mark applied and the name, and not the patent, gave value to the article, the expiration of the patent did not terminate the exclusive right to the trade-mark. In the present instance, while the registration and alleged use of the trade-mark antedated the patent, the application for the patent was filed prior to the alleged use of the trade-mark. Whether or not this distinction would be considered vital, the extent of the use prior to the issue of the patent is open to proof and may have been so slight as to be negligible and, therefore, insufficient to establish any actual trade-mark rights. Moreover, it is thought to be clear that the patent and not the name gave value to the article, inasmuch as the owners of the patent and the trade-mark have relied upon the patent to control the trade. In the later of the suits, above mentioned, involving the Hoffmann patent, it seems to have been shown that injunctions against infringements were granted in twenty-eight cases. It is thought this showing is conclusive that the patent and not the name gave value to the article, although it must be admitted that it does not appear whether the defendant in any of said cases used the name aspirin.

In Frank W. Whitcher Co. vs. Sneierson, 205 Fed. Rep., 767, a court said: "The fair presumption is that the name 'Circlette' became the identifying and generic mark of the patented thing during the life of that patent.

While, as has been said, it is thought that the patent and not the name gave value to the article, it is also thought that the presumption is strong that the name "aspirin" "became the identifying and generic mark" of the patented thing.

In Buffalo Specialty Co. vs. Van Cleef, 227 Fed. Rep., 391, it appeared that the plaintiff adopted and used a trade-mark for a tire-sealing fluid manufactured under a secret formula which, up to that time, had never been published or disclosed. Subsequently, a patent covering the combination of a tire and a sealing fluid was issued and was bought by the plaintiff. It was held that the expiration of the patent did not destroy the trade-mark rights upon the unpatented element acquired before the purchase of the patent. In this case the trade-mark had been used to identify the fluid inserted in the tire, whereas the patent covered the combination of a tire and a sealing fluid and the expiration of the patent could not affect the trade-mark upon one element of the combination. Moreover, the article to which the trade-mark had been applied had been marketed a considerable period before the patent was granted and the goods had been identified by the trade-mark as being goods having a particular origin. In the present case, the patent does not cover a combination of elements but covers a specific article and the name applied to the article had been used, if at all, only to a very limited extent prior to the issuance of the patent and had not been recognized by the public as denoting the origin of the article.

It is believed the name "aspirin" has become a generic name within the principles laid down in Singer Mfg. Co. vs. June Mfg. Co., and the other cases herein mentioned, but whether a name which had once been a valid trade-mark has become the generic name of the article to which it has been applied and hence has become dedicated to the public, is, in every case, purely a question of fact to be determined by the court on the evidence before it. Noera vs. Williams Mfg. Co., 158 Mass., 110.

Burden of Proof

The burden of proving that aspirin has become a generic name will, of course, be upon the manufacturer or other person who enters upon the making and marketing of the drug and is sued for infringement of the trade-mark. It is thought, however, that the burden will not be excessive. Expressions used by the courts in the cases reported in 179 Fed. Rep., 707, and 203 Fed. Rep., 476, above mentioned, indicate that druggists and pharmacists used the term "aspirin" interchangeably with the term "acetyl salicylic acid" and are, therefore, persuasive that aspirin can and has become a generic name. These cases, moreover, are thought to establish beyond any question that the patent and not the trade-mark gave value to the article. The drug is frequently referred to in newspaper articles as though it were a common well-known drug, the name being printed in the ordinary type without quotations and without being distinguished in any way from the accompanying text and being mentioned in exactly the same manner as an apple or an orange would be mentioned.

An extensive advertising campaign has been inaugurated within the last year by the Bayer Company, having for its object the identification of the Bayer Company with the manufacture of aspirin. The advertisements refer to Bayer tablets of aspirin, which in itself is a tacit admission that aspirin is a generic name of an article and is not a designation of the origin of the article. An advertisement, before the writer, emphasizes an insignia consisting of a circular space or disk upon which the name "Bayer" appears in the form of a cross and, consequently, points to this insignia rather than to the name "aspirin" as a designation of the place of origin. It is true the advertisement contains a reference to the registration of the trade-mark "aspirin", but this reference is in such small type that it cannot counteract the admission to be inferred from the main text of the advertisement that aspirin has become a generic name.

For the reasons set forth, it is thought the manufacture of the patented drug may be undertaken by any one after the expiration of the patent on the 27th instant and that the drug may be marketed under the name "aspirin," provided it is so marked as to distinguish it from the product of Bayer & Co., for instance—"John Doe's Aspirin."

The registration of the trade-mark in foreign countries is thought to be immaterial as the question to be answered is—Has the word "aspirin" become a generic name in the United States, for pure acetyl salicylic acid?

The word "aspirin" is not used as a trade-mark unless it is applied to the goods or the packages containing the same. Hence, it is permissible to mark the packages acetyl salicylic acid and in newspapers and circulars advertise the fact that aspirin and acetyl salicylic acid are the same thing. Such a course seems to have been judicially sanctioned in Celluloid Mfg. Co. vs. Cellonite Mfg. Co., 32 Fed. Rep., 94, a decision of the circuit court prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Singer case.

The four-masted schooner Dustin G. Cressy, from Jamaica, with a cargo of logwood for Stamford, Conn., was sunk in New York harbor recently by the Cunard freighter Valeria, outward bound. The logwood was consigned to the Stamford Manufacturing Company.

JAPAN'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL PRICES

Market Upset by News of Germany's Peace Overtures—Trade with United States

OSAKA, JAPAN, January 25—The stock of chemicals held in this market as well as in Tokyo was much reduced in October, and the prices of a few important chemicals began to advance, but a peace report from the United States made dealers very cautious, and the advance in prices was checked. The demand from Russia was, however, very good during the month, and the goods held in bond were sold at advanced prices. In November, the market began to recover its life, and December, opened with an active market, when a big slump came on receipt of news of the peace overtures made by Germany. No one seems, however, to have suffered heavy losses there being little speculative buying.

Since the New Year, the orders from the interior have been for small quantities, the dealers buying from hand to mouth. The demand for potassium cyanide from the United States is strong, and the price is firm at Y108 per cwt. Potassium permanganate is also firm owing to short supply, being quoted at Y385 per 100-lbs., while it is quoted at Y400 in Tokyo. Glycerine is selling at Y1.14 for wholesale lots. Sandalwood oil is quoted at Y22 per lb. Pure alkali has declined again and Y11.35 per 100 lbs. is quoted.

Business in refined camphor has been satisfactory, the quantity exported during first ten months last year amounting to 4,494,950 kin valued at Y4,467,612. Out of this, 1,685,477 kin valued at Y1,740,827 went to the United States, the next largest buyer being British India with 1,208,043 kin valued at Y1,252,557, followed by Great Britain with 626,586 kin valued at Y576,669.

The vegetable wax market seems to be strong, though there are no buyers at the present quotation of Y34 per 100 kin. The new crop is reported to be small and Y24 per 100-kin is now being paid for crude wax, which usually sells at Y17. 5,018,016 kin valued at Y1,382,851 was exported during the first ten months of 1916.

The new crop of peppermint oil and menthol is estimated at 800,000 kin for Hokkaido and 300,000 kin in Bitchu, making an aggregate of 1,300,000 kin including the stock held by producers and refiners. About 336,994 kin of Menthol crystals were exported during the first ten months of 1916. The United States took 119,295 kin of Menthol crystals, valued at Y684,281.

Vegetable isinglass is quoted at Y108 at present, with buyers at Y103 for London market. The Chinese demand is very good, owing to a favorite rate of exchange, and a nice business is being done with China and South Sea ports. About 2,608,252 kin was exported during the first ten months of 1916, out of which the United States took 420,826 kin valued at $378,117. The largest buyer was China which took 445,957 kin valued at Y409,100. The new crop is estimated at about 1,800,000 kin for both Shishu and the Kwansai districts. The weather being cold at present, a good quality seems to be guaranteed this year, but the quantity of the crop may be reduced by 20 per cent in consequence of a very high price now ruling for the raw material.

DU PONT COMPANY'S RESEARCH WORK

The Du Pont Co. has engaged thirty students from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute to work in their munition plants in Delaware and New Jersey. Letters from these men show that the Du Ponts are piling up great quantities of raw materials for the manufacture of dyes when the war ends.

Under the direction of Professor Schwartz, students at the institute have developed nineteen dyes, which have withstood tests for permanence. Some of the colors are blacks and blues; others are shades of red, brown, and yellow. Some of the students are already specializing. One student has perfected a new black suitable for dyeing silk, wool and cotton, which is declared to be fast.

Prof. Schwartz says that American chemists and manufacturers have succeeded in placing on the market 75 per cent of the dyestuffs, which were formerly imported from Germany.

FOOD STANDARDS FOR SPICES FRAMED BY OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

Tentative Draft of Suggested Rules Submitted for Consideration and Criticism—Many Seeds, Leaves, Barks and Roots Used by Druggists

The joint official committee on definitions and standards is considering the advisability of adopting the following definitions and standards for spices. With a view to testing trade opinion, the committee has mailed a preliminary draft to this office with a request that anyone interested is invited to present his views to the committee in writing, addressed to John Phillips Street, New Haven, Conn., or to Dr. J. S. Abbott, secretary of the committee, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

1. Spices are aromatic vegetable substances used for the seasoning of food and from which no portion of any volatile oil or other flavoring principle has been removed, and which are clean, sound and true to name.

2. Allspice, pimento, is the dried fruit of Pimenta officinalis (L.) Karts., and contains not less than 8 per cent of quercitannic acid (calculated from the total oxygen absorbed by the aqueous extract), not more than 6 per cent of total ash, not more than three-tenths per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and not more than 25 per cent of crude fibre.

3. Anise, aniseed is the dried, ripe fruit of Pimpinella anisum L. and contains not more than 9 per cent of total ash and not more than 2 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

4. Bay leaves are the *dried leaves of Laurus nobilis L.

5. Capers are the flower buds of Capparis Spinosa L.

6. Caraway, caraway seed, is the *dried fruit of Carum carvi L., and contains not more than 8 per cent of total ash and not more than 1.5 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

7. Cardamom seed is the *dried fruit of Elettaria cardamomum White and Maton, and contains not more than 8 per cent of total ash.

Cayenne and Red Peppers

8. Red pepper is the red, *dried, ripe fruit of any species of Capsicum.

9. Cayenne pepper, cayenne chili, is the *dried ripe fruit of Capsicum frutescens L., Capsicum baccatum L., or some other small-fruited species of Capsicum, and contains not less than 15 per cent of non-volatile ether extract, not more than 6.5 per cent of total ash, not more than 1 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, not more than 1.5 per cent of starch, and not more than 28 per cent of crude fibre.

10. Paprika is the *dried, ripe fruit of Capsicum annuum L. having the pungency and flavor characteristic of that grown in Hungary.

(a) Rosenpaprika, rozsapaprika, rose paprika, is paprika prepared by grinding specially selected pods of paprika, the placentae, stalks and the stems being removed, and contains no more seeds than are normal to the pods. It contains not less than 14 per cent and not more than 18 per cent of non-volatile ether extract, not more than 6 per cent of total ash, not more than four-tenths per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and not more than 23 per cent of crude fibre.

(b) Konigspaprika, king's paprika, is paprika prepared by grinding whole pods of paprika without selection and includes the seeds and stems naturally occurring with the pods. It contains not less than 12 per cent and not more than 18 per cent of non-volatile ether extract, not more than 6.5 per cent of total ash, not more than four-tenths per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and not more than 23 per cent of crude fibre.

(c) Pimenton, pimiento, is the *dried, ripe fruit of Capsicum annuum L., having the characteristics of that grown in Spain. It contains not less than 11 per cent and not more than 14 per cent of non-volatile ether extract, and not more than 8 per cent of total ash, not more than

*The term "dried" as used in this schedule refers to the air-dried spice.

†The term "starch" as used in this schedule refers to starch as determined by the official diastase method.

five-tenths per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and not more than 21 per cent of crude fibre.

11. Celery seed is the *dried fruit of Apium graveolens L., and contains not more than 10 per cent of total ash, and not more than 1 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

12. Cinnamon is the *dried bark of certain species of Cinnamomum, from which the outer layers may or may not have been removed.

13. True cinnamon, Ceylon cinnamon, is the *dried inner bark of Cinnamomum zeylanicum Breyne.

14. Cassia is the *dried bark of certain species of Cinnamomum, other than Cinnamomum zeylanicum, from which the outer layers may or may not have been removed.

15. Cassia buds are the *dried immature fruits of certain species of Cinnamomum.

16. Ground cinnamon, ground cassia, is the powder consisting of cinnamon, cassia, cassia buds, or a mixture of these spices, and contains not more than 5 per cent of total ash and not more than 1 per cent of ash soluble in hydrochloric acid.

17. Cloves are the *dried flower buds of Caryophyllus aromaticum L., and contain not more than 5 per cent of clove stems, not less than 15 per cent of volatile ether extract, not less than 12 per cent of quercitannic acid (calculated from the total oxygen absorbed by the aqueous extract), not more than 7 per cent of total ash, not more than five-tenths per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid and not more than 10 per cent of crude fibre.

18. Coriander seed is the *dried fruit of Coriandrum sativum L., and contains not more than 7 per cent of total ash, and not more than 1.5 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

19. Cumin seed is the *dried fruit of Cuminum cyminum L., and contains not more than 8.5 per cent of total ash, and not more than 1.5 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

20. Curcuma, turmeric, is the *dried rhizome or bulbous roots of Curcuma longa L. (Amomum curcuma Jacq.) or Curcuma rotunda L.

21. Dill seed is the *dried fruit of Anethum graveolens L., and contains not more than 10 per cent of total ash and not more than 3 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

22. Fennel seed is the *dried fruit of varieties of Foeniculum vulgare Hill, and contains not more than 9 per cent of total ash and not more than 2 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

Fenugreek and Ginger

23. Fenugreek is the *dried fruit of Trigonella Foenum-graecum L., and contains not more than 5 per cent of total ash.

24. Ginger is the washed and *dried, or decorticated and dried, rhizome of Zingiber officinale, Roscoe, and contains not less than 42 per cent of starch, not more than 8 per cent of crude fiber, not more than 7 per cent of total ash, not more than 1 per cent of lime, not more than 2 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, not less than 14 per cent of cold water extract, and not less than 2 per cent of ash insoluble in cold water.

25. Limed ginger, bleached ginger, is whole ginger coated with carbonate of lime, and contains not more than 10 per cent of total ash, not more than 4 per cent of carbonate of lime, and conforms in other respects to the standard for ginger.

26. Horse-radish is the root of Radicula armoracia (L.), Robinson.

27. Prepared horse-radish is comminuted horse-radish with or without a vinegar.

28. Mace is the *dried arillus of Myristica fragrans Houttuyn, and contains not less than 20 per cent nor more than 30 per cent of non-volatile ether extract, not more than 3 per cent of total ash, not more than five-tenths per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid and not more than 10 per cent of crude fibre.

29. Macassar mace, Papua mace, is the *dried arillus of Myristica argentea Warb.

30. Marjoram is the *dried leaves, with or without a small proportion of the flowering tops, of Marjorana hortensis Moench, and contains not more than 16 per cent of total ash, and not more than 4.5 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

31. Mustard seed is the seed of Sinapis alba L. (white mustard). Brassica nigra (L.) Kock (black mustard), or Brassica juncea (L.) Cosson (black or brown mustard).

32. Ground mustard is the powder made from mustard seed, with or without the removal of the hulls and a portion of the fixed oil, and contains not more than 1.5 per cent of starch and not more than 6 per cent of total ash.

33. Prepared mustard, German mustard, French mustard, mustard paste, is a paste composed of a mixture of ground mustard with salt, a vinegar, and spices which do not simulate the color of ground mustard; and calculated free from water, fat and salt, contains not more than 24 per cent of carbohydrates (calculated as †starch), not more than 12 per cent of crude fibre and not less than 6.6 per cent of nitrogen derived solely from the materials named above.

34. Nutmeg is the dried seed of Myristica fragrans Houttuyn, deprived of its testa, with or without a thin coating of lime, and contains not less than 25 per cent of non-volatile ether extract, not more than 5 per cent of total ash, not more than five-tenths per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and not more than 10 per cent of crude fibre.

35. Macassar nutmeg, Papua nutmeg, malé nutmeg, long nutmeg, is the *dried seed of Myristica argentea Warb., deprived of its testa.

36. Paradise seed, grains of paradise, Guinea grains, Melegueta pepper, is the seed of Amomum melegueta Roscoe.

37. Parsley leaves are the leaves of Petroselinum sativum Hoffman.

Pepper, Peppermint and Sage

38. Black pepper is the *dried immature berry of Piper nigrum L., and contains not less than 7 per cent of non-volatile ether extract, not less than 28 per cent of †starch, not more than 6.5 per cent of total ash, not more than five-tenths per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and not more than 14 per cent of crude fibre. One hundred parts of the non-volatile ether extract contain not less than 3.25 parts of nitrogen.

39. Ground black pepper is the product made by grinding the entire berry of Piper nigrum L., and contains the several parts of the berry in their normal proportions.

40. Long pepper is the *dried fruit of Piper longum L.

41. White pepper is the *dried mature berry of Piper nigrum L., from which the outer coating or the outer and inner coatings have been removed, and contains not less than 7 per cent of non-volatile ether extract, not less than 52 per cent of †starch, not more than 3 per cent of total ash, not more than three-tenths per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and not more than 5 per cent of crude fibre. One hundred parts of the non-volatile ether extract contain not less than 4 parts of nitrogen.

42. Peppermint is the *dried leaves and flowering tops of Mentha piperita L., and contains not more than 12 per cent of total ash.

43. Saffron is the *dried stigma of Crocus sativum L., without more than 10 per cent of yellow styles, and contains not more than 6 per cent of total ash, not more than 1 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and not more than 14 per cent of volatile matter when dried at 100 degrees C.

44. Sage is the *dried leaf of Salvia officinalis L., and contains not less than 1 per cent of volatile ether extract, not more than 10 per cent of total ash, not more than 1 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and not more than 20 per cent of crude fibre.

45. Savory, summer savory, is the *dried leaf, blossom, and branch of Satureja hortensis L., and contains not more than 12 per cent of total ash, and not more than 1.5 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

46. Spearmint is the *dried leaves and flowering tops of Mentha spicata L.

47. Star aniseed is the *dried ripe fruit of Illicium verum Hook, and contains not more than 5 per cent of total ash.

48. Tarragon is the *dried, young leaves and flowering tops of Artemisia dracunculus L.

49. Thyme is the *dried leaves and flowering tops of Thymus vulgaris L. and contains not more than 14 per cent of total ash, and not more than 4 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

CHEMICALS TAXED FOR EXPORT BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Great Britain Wants Exceptions Made in the Case of Products Required by the Government—Rate of Export Duty per Kilo

Considerable surprise has been expressed in chemical circles in this country over the action of the French Government in placing substantial taxes on the exportation of the leading chemicals and pharmaceutical products, full particulars of which appear in the *Journal Officiel* of January 6, 1917, and the war Bulletin of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The following are the rates of export duty and the products which have been selected for taxation.

Articles	*Rate of Export Duty (per kilo, net)*
Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin)	25 Francs
Chloralantipyrin (hypnal)	35 "
Dimethylamino-analgesin (pyramidon)	60 "
Dimethylphenyl pyrazolone (analgesine, antipyrin, phenazone, etc.)	60 "
Ferripyrin	60 "
Salipyrin	35 "
Acetyl salicylate; lithium salicylate; amyl salicylate; bismuth salicylate; ethyl salicylate; magnesium salicylate; methyl salicylate; salicylate of naphthol (salinaphthol, betol); sodium salicylate	5 "
Phenyl salicylate (salol)	25 "
Salicylate of pyramidon	40 "
Salicylic acid for therapeutic use	5 "

Note—Technical salicylic acid destined for the preparation of coloring-matters is exempt from payment of this export duty.

These rates of export duty may be revised every two months by a special commission to be instituted by ministerial decree, and the duties are eventually to be abrogated by decree issued in the same form as the present one.

The Office des Produits Chimiques et Pharmaceutiques is to fix the quantities which may be exported, basing its decision on the quantities sold by exporters to foreign countries in 1913, and the allocation or distribution of the quantity allowed to be exported among the firms concerned will be based on the quantities manufactured each month in excess of the quantities required for home distribution.

The above taxes will undoubtedly have a serious effect on the exports of the products named, particularly aspirin, pyramidon, phenazone, hypnal, ferripyrin, salipyrin, etc., which are regularly imported from France by agents and dealers, and it is possible that the values may undergo important revision. It is anticipated that exceptions will have to be made in the application of the tax to the requirements of the British Government.

JAPAN'S CHECK ON EXPORTS

The export license of Japan, required by the ordinance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and which it is necessary for exporters to obtain before certain industrial materials can be shipped applies to the following articles:

Amorphous phosphorus and yellow phosphorus, caustic soda, soda ash, borate of soda, potassium chloride, glue of foreign origin, dry indigo, alizarin dyestuffs, aniline dyestuffs.

By the ordinances of the same department issued later, the following articles were added to the list: "Enkakari" (Potassium chloride), raw rubber, manufactures of rubber, tin, manufactures of tin, chrome, ferrochrome, chrome steel, all kinds of wool, woolen yarn, woolen textiles for military use, woolen blankets, woolen fabrics, (underwears, gloves, and hosiery), tungstens, and suiyen, (mineral product used for military purpose).

Breach of these stipulations is subject to a penalty of imprisonment of three months or less or a fine of one hundred Yen or less.

SAYS DUTCH PHARMACOPOEIA IS TOO RIGID FOR WAR-TIME DRUGS

Wholesale House Publishes List of Products Which Cannot be Obtained of Quality Required—After-War Conditions Discussed

Several medicaments are not only difficult to obtain, during the war, but are often of inferior quality and extremely high, says Professor Van der Wielen, of Amsterdam, in the *Pharmaceutisch Weekblad*.

The pharmacist, who is bound by the Pharmacopoeia, meets with many variations from the standards laid down. The modern Pharmacopoeias have been composed in times of unlimited international intercourse, and preparations answering the tests in the Pharmacopoeias, which were not obtainable in the countries themselves, could often be had of the quality desired from other countries. As a matter of fact the standards laid down are in many cases much too rigorous.

In the case of quinine sulphate, the activity of the drug in combating malaria is hardly less satisfactory if it contains traces of cinchonidine and other alkaloids which at present have to be carefully removed from it. In present circumstances the question is: How far is it advisable to admit impurities in the medicaments mentioned in the Pharmacopoeia?

One of the Dutch wholesale drug houses has published the following list of articles, mentioned in the Dutch Pharmacopoeia, which are not obtainable of a quality answering the claims of the Dutch Pharmacopoeia. The impurities are indicated after the name:

Glacial Acetic Acid—Sulphur dioxide now and then, and oxidisable substances.

Albumen—Seldom entirely soluble.

Ammonia Liquida—Heavy metals, chlorine, pyridine, sulphate and carbonate, empyreumatic substances.

Ammonium Chloride—Generally answers the claims, but sometimes contains iron or empyreumatic substances.

Antimony Sulphide—Arsenic.

Benzol always contains organic impurities, thiophen and carbon disulphide.

Bismuth Subcarbonate—Chlorine, nitrate, and ammonia.

Bismuth Subnitrate—Traces of chlorine and ammonia.

Boric Acid—Sulphate, sometimes chlorine and calcium; the solution is never quite clear.

Calcium Carbonate—Chlorine and iron, sometimes aluminum and alkali carbonate.

Chloroform generally answers the claims, but sometimes contains organic impurities or the specific gravity is too low.

Chrysarobin—Too much ash.

Citric Acid—Lead and sometimes sulphate.

Cream of Tartar—Calcium, ammonia and sometimes heavy metals.

Ether generally answers the claims; now and then the specific gravity is too low, also the boiling point. It sometimes contains organic impurities and acetone.

Hydrochloric Acid—Iron, sometimes other heavy metals.

Lead Acetate—Iron, copper and sulphate.

Lithium Carbonate—Potassium and sodium, sometimes also iron.

Magnesium Carbonate—Heavy metals, iron, chlorine, calcium, alkali, and too much carbonate. The solution in nitric acid is not quite clear.

Nitric Acid—Iron, the color is often yellowish.

Paraffin, soft—Incorrect melting point, a smell of petroleum and organic impurities.

Paraffin, liquid—Organic impurities, always fluorescent, incorrect specific gravity and boiling point.

Potassium Antimonium Tartrate—A considerable quantity of arsenic and traces of sulphate.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Chlorine and heavy metals; sometimes more than the admitted quantity of carbonate.

Sodium Chloride generally answers the test; contains ammonia and traces of iron occasionally.

Sodium Hypophosphite—Has a slightly alkaline reaction and contains traces of chlorine.

Sodium Phosphate—Chlorine and arsenic.

Sulphuric Acid—Iron, sometimes also chlorine, lead nitrates, and sulphurous acid.

Talcum—Never answers the tests and often contains large quantities of chalk and iron.

Tartaric Acid—Lead and sometimes potassium salt.

Zinc Oxide—Other metals, iron, arsenic, magnesium, chlorine and sulphate.

Professor Van der Wielen suggests that the committee charged with the revision of the Dutch Pharmacopoeia should give its attention to these facts and make known in which respects the Pharmacopoeia tests may be deviated from while the present war conditions exists. He also suggests that the Committee has another and even more important task before it, namely, that of bringing the fifth edition of the Pharmacopoeia into accord with the changes in national and foreign chemical industries after the war. Raw material from other sources will be made use of for the manufacture of medicaments; other methods will be followed in the preparation, and consequently the medicaments will contain impurities which thus far have not had to be guarded against. Attention should also be given to national industries in this respect.

Absolute independence of other countries with regard to the supply of drugs and chemicals is an ideal that can never be arrived at by small countries like Holland. It can only be attained by such countries as Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom, which have at their disposal all the raw materials required for establishing independent chemical industries. The Committee charged with the revision of the Pharmacopoeia could, however, encourage the national industry whenever possible. Something has already been done by the Committee, with regard to the products from the Dtuch East Indies, but more can still be done.

FERTILIZER CHEMICALS HIGHER

Ammonia Sulphate Reaches New High Level—Potash and Sulphuric Acid in Demand

The price of ammonia sulphate has advanced materially since the break with Germany, in anticipation of scarcity if war should be declared. Fertilizer manufacturers have made large purchases and it is believed that the demand for nitrate of ammonia for munition purposes will increase, thereby affecting the supply of sulphate of ammonia of which the nitrate is the chief base.

The influences affecting ammonia sulphate extend to all nitrogenous products and some of the other chemical components of commercial fertilizers.

Potash materials continue in strong demand and high prices for spot stock continue, though forward shipments can be bought at a considerable reduction owing to the fact that the fertilizer trade will be over by the time these goods arrive.

INDIA'S CASTOR SEED EXPORTS

Statement showing the exports of castor seed from each province of British India to foreign countries in the month of November, 1916, and in the eight months ended November, 1916, compared with the corresponding periods of 1915:

	November		Eight Months, Apr. 1 to Nov. 30.	
Provinces from which exported.	1915. Cwts.	1916. Cwts.	1915. Cwts.	1916. Cwts.
Bengal	1,987	3,263	70,167	87,051
Bombay	103,488	104,322	846,063	1,134,123
Sind	.....	.....	1,581	821
Madras	20,017	3	104,849	34,016
Burma	12	.....	12	135
Total	125,504	107,588	1,022,672	1,256,146

DECLARES IMPORTERS ARE LOSING MILLIONS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Baltimore Firm Urges Establishment of Foreign Exchange Department of Federal Reserve System—Dollar Bill of Exchange Selling at a Discount

A foreign exchange department for the Federal Reserve banking system is urged by the Pompeian Company, olive oil importers of Baltimore, Md. In discussing the advantages in a circular to the trade the company says:

"Dollar balances when converted by United States importers into the currencies of Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Denmark and some other neutral nations, suffer a loss of 10 to 15 per cent.

"With an enormous balance of trade in our favor, the dollar bill of exchange should be worth a substantial premium in the rest of the world. The dollar bill of exchange, however, in Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Denmark and some other neutral countries is today selling at a discount instead of at a premium. For instance, Spain: A peseta has a fixed gold value of 19.295 cents. With such balance of trade in our favor, about 19 cents bill of exchange on New York should purchase a peseta in Spain, available to the American importer to pay for commodities imported from Spain.

"When the American importer, however, today has to buy Spanish pesetas he must pay from 21 cents to 23 cents for every peseta, which means that on the yearly commodity importation of $27,000,000 from Spain to the United States the loss in exchange sustained is approximately $4,000,000 if you take the average price of a peseta to be 22 cents.

"With a Federal Reserve Bank Foreign Exchange Department, a condition like this would be impossible to exist, as the Federal Reserve Board, the proper custodian of the banking industry of this country, would take care of such a condition by exporting sufficient gold, or by diverting some gold shipments now coming to the United States to these other countries, thereby providing the American importer with foreign money to pay for purchases of foodstuffs and other commodities imported to the United States."

Importers are requested to write their congressman or Senator R. L. Owen, chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency regarding the necessity for an amendment to the law to provide for a foreign exchange department of the Federal Reserve system.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BISMUTH SWINDLE

The first tangible result of the inquiry into the sale of precipitated chalk under bismuth subnitrate labels which startled the drug and chemical world two weeks ago came last week when Benjamin Lifschitz, a wholesaler was held in $100 bail for the Court of Special Sessions on a complaint sworn out by Samson Rosenblatt, drug broker, who bought the goods and sold them to consumers.

Rosenblatt charged Lifschitz with petit larceny. After a lengthy hearing, covering two days, Magistrate Wylie said he believed a case had been made out and asked the District Attorney of New York to go over it carefully to see if any further developments could be found.

The case has attracted considerable attention because 500 pounds of the so-called bismuth was put on the market through Lifschitz, who says he got it in partnership with one Philip Swedish. Swedish told the court that he had purchased it for $2,050 from a Charles Gardener who seems to have completely disappeared.

In the magistrate's court, the case resolved itself around the statements Lifschitz is said to have made to Rosenblatt. The latter claims Lifschitz said he got the goods from a "reliable firm" and in denying that, Lifschitz asserts his words were, "I hope the goods are reliable."

The attorney who represented Lifschitz claimed the District Attorney's office was being used as a collection agency by Rosenblatt and said civil suit would have been the proper course. It is not announced when the case will go to the Sessions court.

SUIT OVER HARRISON NARCOTIC TAX WON BY FARBWERKE-HOECHST COMPANY

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Affirms Judgment of Lower Court—Novocaine a Derivative of Coal-Tar and not Made from Coca Leaves

The Farbwerke-Hoechst Company has won its suit to recover the revenue tax paid under protest under the provisions of the act of December, 1914, know nas the Harrison anti-narcotic law, and assessed by the Collector of Internal Revenue on substances dealt in by the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, notably novocaine.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to which the case was carried by the Collector when decision was given against the Government in the lower court, says in its decision, Judges Alfred C. Coxe, Henry Wade Rogers and Charles M. Hough, Jr., concurring:

"The Collector assumed that novocaine was or might be a preparation containing 'cocaine or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them.' (Section 6 of the Act.) The Farbwerke having paid under protest the tax in question brought this action to recover same.

"On the trial the plaintiff below proved that novocaine was actually made from benzol, benzol from toluol, and that substance from coal-tar. No other commercial method of manufacture existed, wherefore as matter of fact novocaine was not obtained from anything which also as matter of fact had ever been in coca leaves. Novocaine is not a 'liniment, ointment or preparation for external use' (Section 6 of the Act) it is a local anesthetic used by injection.

"Defendant offered to prove, (1) that novocaine was or might be a preparation containing 'cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts, or a synthetic substitute for them.' (Following the language of said Section 6), and (2) that while novocaine was not actually obtained from coca leaves, it might be so obtained chemically, and argued from this that the word 'derivative' used in the statute, must be taken to mean *derivable*, or possibly obtainable, without any regard to the actual, physical or commercial process of derivation or procurement.

"These offers of evidence were rejected, and it was likewise held immaterial to show that novocaine, however derived or derivable, and however valuable in medical or surgical usage, might be or was in fact used as a 'habit-forming drug,' productive of some or all of the evil results attending the 'cocaine habit.'

"The writ of error calls in question the propriety of these rulings. Hon. A. Matthews, Assistant U. S. Attorney, for plaintiff-in-error; Almuth C. Vandiver for defendant-in-error.

"As to the construction of revenue or taxation laws the Court below was right in holding that even if it were possible chemically to extract from coca leaves the component parts of novocaine, the latter substance could not be called a derivative of coca leaves; it is a derivative of coal-tar.

"It seems equally clear that as a revnue act—the language of the exception in Section 6, i. e., 'liniments, ointments and other preparations' must be held to mean other preparations *ejusdem moneris;* and there was no offer to prove (and it is admittedly not a fact) that novocaine is of the nature of an ointment or liniment—no matter what simpler chemical elements are discoverable in its composition.

"It follows that unless the defendant below was prepared to show that novocaine was a derivative of coca leaves in the ordinary practical commercial sense of that word—the Farbwerke was not liable to the tax levied by the first section of the statute, nor within the exception of the 6th section.

"However foreign to the real congressional purpose the foregoing reasoning and conclusion may be, we are compelled to this holding by controlling authority.

"Judgment affirmed."

The Charcoal Iron Co. of America is claimed to be the largest producer of acetate of lime in the United States. Its entire 1917 output is contracted for by the British government. This company's acetic acid is drawn from the cord wood currently used for making charcoal.

Dr. R. J. Wysor, superintendent of blast furnaces of the Bethlehem Steel Company, told the American Institute of Mining Engineers at the recent convention in New York that potash was being recovered as a profitable by-product of pig iron. The Bethlehem company, he said, made a satisfactory contract for disposal of the dust from which the potash is extracted.

Dr. W. C. Phalen, of the United States Bureau of Mines, says the exports of high-grade phosphate rock, during the last ten years, have averaged close to half of the country's output. He declared the resources were being wastefully depleted because of a preference shown for European exporting to the detriment of American fertilizer manufacturers.

REPLIES IN SECRET FORMULA SUITS TO TEST NEW LAW HAVE BEEN FILED

E. Fougera & Co. Issues Notices to the Trade Outlining Nature of the Contentions by the Corporation Counsel and the Defense

E. Fougera & Co. has issued a notice to the trade that the necessary papers have been finally filed in the Appellate Division of the First Department, for the proper presentation of the test cases of E. Fougera & Co., Inc., Chas. N. Crittenton Company and H. Planten & Son against the Department of Health of the City of New York, as to Sections 116 and 117 of the Sanitary Code of the City of New York, and that as soon as the Corporation Counsel may move for a preference in the argument of these cases over those which may otherwise be ahead of the same on the calendar of the Appellate Division, that argument will be had and the matter completely submitted to the Appellate Division for decision.

In the reply of the Chas. N. Crittenton Company and H. Planten & Son, Messrs. Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys for the plaintiffs, reiterate their contentions that one of the most serious defects in the ordinance is that while it is admitted and stipulated that the object of these provisions is to secure information upon which to base prosecutions for violation of the law, the Department of Health of the City of New York has admitted and stipulated itself into an apparent admission of the unconstitutionality of the ordinance, in that it must force a manufacturer to incriminate himself by saying to him in the wording of the ordinance: "Tell us what is in your product in order that we may prosecute you if, in our opinion, the facts so warrant, and unless you do so you can no longer sell your preparations in the City of New York." Offering only the grim alternative of either furnishing evidence which may prove incriminating, or of withdrawing from the New York market.

E. Fougera & Co., Inc., through its counsel, Charles M. Russell, says in its final papers, that the defendants are trying to bring into the issue those matters not within the submitted controversy in attempting to have the Court take judicial notice of that which is completely lacking in the evidence, and which is not conceded, admitted or even referred to in the controversy as submitted.

Counsel for Fougera makes much of the admission of the Health Department in defendants' brief: "That there are, of course, many so-called patent and proprietary medicines which are real helpful in the treatment of human maladies, and it may be that the particular compounds selected by plaintiffs, as mentioned in the present cases, are among the number." And of a further admission of defendants, that "it is conceivable that the disclosure sought to be made by the ordinance may not benefit the public health."

It is probable that the argument of the test cases will be heard within the present month. The statement issued by E. Fougera & Co. is signed by Montaigu N. Sterling, secretary of the company.

ZINC OXIDE GROWING SCARCE UNDER THE INCREASED DEMAND

Shortage in Supply of Raw Material Hampers Manufacturers—Prices by Makers Unchanged Since Last July—New Business Limited to Spot Stock

About a year ago zinc oxide began its meteoric flight through the chemical world, and in the excited buying movement that followed prices went to 25 cents a pound. In the last few weeks it seemed as though it were about to duplicate its last year's performance. After reaching its lowest point in January (about 10 cents a pound) prices began to stiffen and resale quotations steadily advanced, in one-quarter cent jumps, until 12½ cents was reached. It has hung around this price for a week or more showing no particular tendency to resume its upward course, but no attempt is made here to predict its future in the hands of resellers.

The circumstances under which it was boosted last year are somewhat different this year. The acute fear of a shortage, which was the incentive for the wild buying flurry, is lacking. Consumers feel confident that their legitimate consuming needs will be taken care of by the manufacturers, although there is a certain amount of new business that may experience some difficulty in covering requirements as the spot market must be depended upon by such for the business for supplies. The demand for zinc oxide from all industries in which it is used has increased enormously, and, together with a large export demand, has outstripped the increase in domestic production. Furthermore the export demand is attractive business on account of the higher prices paid and much of the zinc oxide supposedly for home consumption has found its way abroad. To guard against this and to conserve the supply producers are continuing their policy, inaugurated sometime ago, of supplying only the actual needs of consumers.

Manufacturers' quotations have not changed since last July. The prices that were in force for the last six months of 1916 are again effective on contracts for deliveries during the first six months of this year. The quotations are based on 10¼ cents a pound in 50 ton lots for the "Selected" and 9¾ cents for the "XX." Other brands of the American process zinc oxide are from one-quarter to one and one-half cents a pound lower according to quality. It was stated that these prices were also effective on spot deliveries to regular customers.

"The demand for zinc oxide," said a representative of one of the large producers, "has increased beyond the productive capacity of our plants, which are further handicapped at times by a shortage in the supply of raw material. To insure an equitable distribution of the product and to prevent the accumulation of supplies in the hands of speculators we have restricted sales to actual consuming needs. In this way we can take care of all our old trade, but the demand is so great that we cannot accept any new business. Regular customers who have not contracted for their full requirements or for some reason had not correctly anticipated their future needs are supplied from our accumulations when available without any advance over the contract price."

Some of the dealers predict that spot prices will again advance when the present demoralized condition of ocean traffic has been straightened out and regular intercourse with foreign markets has again been established. Others hold that prices will not go much higher. They contend that the uncontrolled buying of domestic consumers alarmed by the rumors of a shortage in supplies, was responsible for the high prices last year and with this element practically assured of their requirements it is hardly probable that much of a premium over present prices will be asked.

An official of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation which is understood to have supplied large quantities of picric acid to the Russian government and which has been successful in the manufacture of many other acids, declared that his firm would, if called upon, place its entire output at the disposal of the United States government.

"Picric acid," he explained, "as we make it for dyeing, is not an explosive, containing as it does 10 per cent moisture. A 99½ per cent acid which we could obtain by reducing the percentage of moisture by drying out current product, would be highly explosive and by securing a local permit the necessary drying process could be done at our Newark plant."

LONDON DRUG MARKET RESTRICTED

Stoppage of Steamer Traffic and Enlistment of Drug Clerks Hit the Trade Hard

LONDON, February 5—[Delayed in transmission.] Increased freight, insurance and war risk rates, the stoppage of steamer traffic with several foreign markets and the severe "combing out" of office staffs for military service, have restricted business severely. The most important market movements comprise a reduction in the price of Convention crude iodine to 8½d per ounce which was officially announced today and caused some surprise as rumors have been rife of late that an upward turn was expected. Credence was given to this latter view by the great scarcity of Japan iodine and iodide of potassium in this market.

Honey has suddenly come into strong demand and considerably advanced in value, a large prize parcel, moving off in auction with active competition for confectioners' use. The government control and restricted deliveries of sugar account for this sudden demand.

As being higher for the week of February 5th may be noted:

Gamboge scored an advance of £6 per cwt. for good Siam pipe.

Vermillion in sympathy with the £1 dearer cost per bottle of quicksilver was marked up 2d per lb. by the makers.

Smaller advances took place in shellac, salol, through stoppage of shipments from the United States, sodium benzoate from toluol and ipecacuanha, Cartagena.

The market is easier for Cascara sagrada, methyl salicylate, castor oil, English pressed, gentian root, chillies, resorcin and menthol.

Here are some of the prices prevailing in the London market, February 5th:

Ammonia Sulphate—Price for home consumption is still £15 10s 0d per ton. Exports are prohibited.

Asafoetida—There having been no imports since the war, even the lowest qualities are now saleable, and genuine has been sold at very high prices, as well as medium and common.

Bergamot Oil—Producers are holding off the market, and continually advancing their quotations, which can therefore only be considered nominal.

Camphor (refined)—Japanese slabs continue very scarce on spot; to arrive, business has been done at 3s 9d per lb. c. i. f.

Castor Oil—Is 2s per cwt. lower for Hull make, first pressing for forward delivery being quoted at 68s per cwt. in barrels f. o. b.

Chillies—In auction Mombasa sold at lower prices, ordinary dark at 75s and partly without reserve at 70s per cwt.

Cocoa Butter—At auction Fry's sold at 1s 7d per lb.

Gamboge—On Tuesday sold at an advance of £6 per cwt., good Siam at £31 to £31 10s.

Gentian Root—Is offered from Spain at 55s per cwt. for good dry, c. i. f. London.

Ipecacuanha—Cartagena is dearer at 9s 6d per lb.

Menthol—Is very quiet and rather lower at from 13s 6d to 13s 9d per lb. on spot.

Mercurials—Owing to the advance in quicksilver, manufacturers of the salts are expected to make a corresponding rise in the salts, but nothing definite seems yet decided on.

Quicksilver—£19 15s 0d per bottle, being £1 dearer.

Resorcin—Is lower at from 85s to 90s per lb. to arrive.

Shellac—Is dearer,, T N Orange 150s to 151s per cwt., fine Orange 200s to 210s. A C Garnet 162s 6d.

Vermillion—English makers quote 5s 8¾d to 5s 9d per lb. according to package.

Drug & Chemical Markets

BUSINESS BRISK IN LONDON

Upward Tendency in Prices Continues—Citric Acid, the Citrates, Tartaric Acid and Cream of Tartar Higher—Quinine and Bromides Lower

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, February 27—Business in drugs and chemicals is much more brisk. The upward tendency in prices continues. Citric acid, the citrates, tartaric acid and cream of tartar are all dearer.

English camphor has advanced 3d. Quicksilver is not obtainable except from the Government which took over all supplies last week.

Quinine is slightly easier. The bromides are lower.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acid, Oxalic
Alcohol, Wood
Amyl Acetate
Antimony, Needle, Powd.
Asafoetida Gum, Lump
Bay Rum, Porto Rico
Bees Wax
Belladonna Leaves
Caffeine, Alkaloid
Cantharides, Chinese, Russian
Chamomile Flowers
Colchicum Seed
Cubeb Berries
Cumin Seed Levant
Dragons Blood
Formaldehyde
Galangal Root
Gamboge, Powdered
Juniper Berries
Larkspur Seed
Licorice, Russian, Cut
Oil of Amber, Rectified
Oil of Anise
Oil of Cassia
Oil of Clove
Oil of Cubeb
Oil of Sandalwood
Senna Leaves, Alexandria
Soap Bark
Turmeric Seed, Aleppy

Declined

Acetphenetidin
Bromides
Camphor, Monobromated
Celery Seed
Ipecac Root, Cartagena
Lanoline, Hydrous
Mercury, Flasks
Mustard Seed, Dutch
Silver Nitrate

The salient feature in the market for drugs was the continued upward movement of prices, based on scarcity of stocks due to very light arrivals from abroad, congested freight conditions here, and curtailed production. Pronounced advances took place in caffeine alkaloid and oil of anise, cassia and cubeb, due to rising markets for the crude material. Medicinal gums increased in price with gamboge and asafoetida leading the advance. Botanical drugs developed firmness in lavender and chamomile flowers, golden seal root, soap bark and juniper berries.

Wood alcohol and Porto Rico bay rum are higher.

There have been few price reductions, principally on acetphenetidin, bromides of all varieties, amyl acetate and monobromated camphor. Mercury was lowered $10 a flask by leading selling agents, under freer offerings.

Acid, Oxalic—In some quarters 59c to 60c a pound is asked, but sales have been reported at 48c for spot lots of crystals. Further inroads in the supply available and larger inquiries from buyers, were responsible for the upward movement.

Acid, Tartaric—The spot market for supplies held by second hands has strengthened under larger buying orders. For supplies of crystals 85c a pound is being obtained, while makers continue to quote 76c and 75c a pound for U.S.P. crystals and powdered lots.

Alcohol, Wood—Leading distillers are asking higher prices based on marked decrease in the spot supply and an active demand. Quotations closed strong at $1.08@$1.09 for refined 95 per cent and $1.10@$1.12 a gallon for spot lots of 97 per cent, showing a gain over recent sales of about 5c a gallon.

Asafoetida Gum—A further diminution of spot stocks brought higher quotations. Importers are naming $1.20@$1.25 a pound for spot lump supplies and sales at the outside figures are being effected.

Bay Rum—Meager stocks resulted in a rapid rise in prices for Porto Rico rum. Importers raised quotations to $1.85@$1.90 a gallon. Still higher prices are predicted, based on rising prices in the primary market.

Bromides—A decided cut in prices was announced by makers, in order to meet the keener selling competition by second hands, due in part to an accumulation of spot stocks. Granular ammonium bromide is now quoted at 80c; granular sodium at 45c, for 50-pound lots; granular potassium at $1 a pound for lots not less than 100 pounds, one delivery, all in bulk. Strontium crystals are quoted at 70c a pound in bulk, in lots of not under 50 pounds, one delivery. Manufacturers refuse to book contracts for forward delivery.

Caffeine Alkaloid—In response to a larger demand and a further curtailment of stocks, a firmer sentiment in trade circles was apparent. Sellers raised quotations to $11 to $11.50 a pound, showing a substantial gain over recent prices paid.

Camphor—The market is strong under fairly large buying orders for refined Japanese spot lots. A considerable business in export lots for shipment to South American and Scandinavian markets has been done at about 90c to 91c a pound for 2½-pound slabs, in bond. Spot prices for local consumption are wholly nominal at 90c@91c a pound. Supplies of American refined are firmly held on the basis of 89½c a pound for bulk lots on the spot.

Cantharides—Stronger and higher primary markets, together with meager spot stocks stimulated higher prices for both Chinese and Russian flies. Importers in most quarters are naming advanced quotations to $1.12@$1.15 for Chinese and $4.20@$4.25, a pound for Russian spot lots of whole flies, while powdered are being held at 10c a pound higher.

Dragon's Blood—The pronounced scarcity of supplies in reeds, and stronger markets abroad, resulted in a further important rise in values. Importers advanced spot quotations to $1.25@$1.40 a pound, and offerings are very light.

Formaldehyde—A further decrease in stocks and a steady demand from exporters and domestic buyers stimulated the market. Sellers are quoting from 13c@13½c a pound on spot supplies.

Gamboge—A noteworthy rise in prices was established on powdered spot supplies, due to scant stocks. Holders are now quoting $2.15@$2.25 a pound.

Ipecac Root—Recent larger arrivals and a slow demand led to freer offerings at price concessions on Cartagena root. Offerings were lowered to $2.15@$2.20 and $2.35@$2.40 a pound, showing a decline of about 25c a pound for the past week.

Juniper Berries—Small arrivals and a scarcity of spot stocks, advanced quotations to 9½c@11c a pound for spot lots for immediate delivery.

Mercury—The trend of the market is somewhat easier, but some selling agents are booking orders at $10 a flask lower, to $130, while others are asking up to $135 a flask of 75 pounds for immediate delivery.

Oil of Anise—A further advance in values of aniseed, coupled with light spot stocks, led to a further advance in market quotations. Sellers as a rule raised prices to $1.15@$1.25 a pound.

Oil of Cassia—Prices scored a marked rise, owing to short supplies and a material increase in the cost of importation of the raw material. Holders raised quotations on spot lots to the basis of $1.13@$1.18 a pound for 75-80 per cent, and to $1.25@$1.30 a pound for lead free lots.

Oil of Cubeb—The recent marked rise in prices for the seed caused higher prices for the oil, ranging from $4.95@$5.10 a pound.

HOSPITAL AS ELI LILLY MEMORIAL

American Red Cross Society to Receive $25,000 from Pharmaceutical House in Event of War

Eli Lilly & Company of Indianapolis, through its president, J. K. Lilly, offered the local chapter of the American Red Cross $25,000, in event of this country being drawn into war, for a base hospital of 500 beds, surgical and medical equipment, and tentage. The offer was made as a memorial to Colonel Eli Lilly.

The equipment of this base hospital will include every kind of supplies from surgical instruments to bandages and clothing for patients. It is the intention of the local medical society to form a staff to operate the Colonel Lilly Memorial Hospital, which will be made up of twenty-three medical officers, two dentists, a chaplain, fifty nurses, twenty-five nurses' aids, fifty men for administrative duties, and ten civilians for general assignments.

In event of war the unit staff will be available to move forward with the equipment of the hospital. Steps have already been taken to organize classes of men and women for training in first aid. The entire equipment and staff will be under the command of the Red Cross.

POSTOFFICE BILL AFFECTS DRUG INTERESTS

Amendments Introduced to Change Regulations Regarding Alcoholic Liquors—N.W.D.A. Ignored

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28—The Jones-Reed amendment to the post office appropriation bill allowing the sale and shipment of alcoholic liquors for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes to prohibition states has been passed by Congress. The amendment failed to make exceptions in the regulations governing the advertisement of such products by letter, circular, etc., through the mail to these states.

Perfecting amendments to the bill offered by the N.W.D.A. were ignored. A joint resolution has been introduced in the House by Representative Moon to postpone until October 1, 1917, the operation of the Jones-Reed amendment. Concurrent resolutions are ready for introduction making an exception in favor of manufacturers and dealers in medicinals, flavoring extracts and chemicals. This is to avoid controversy over the terms of the bill.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES IN DEMAND

Stramonium leaves are replacing some of the imported narcotics for certain purposes and the demand thus created is said to have absorbed considerable quantities of the domestic stramonium. Quotations have advanced to 22 cents a pound and it is predicted that prices will go much higher before new stocks are collected. Stramonium is so similar to belladonna in all its actions and properties that the two drugs are almost identical, and some of the alkaloids of henbane are also present in stramonium. The three plants are of the nightshade family.

HEARD IN DRUG TRADE CENTERS

Sales for eleven months of the United Drug Company totalled $33,404,866. Profits were $3,070,480, or approximately 9 per cent of the gross. Net profit was $2,631,236, equivalent to about 8 per cent on total sales. The company wrote off $616,427, which included a $300,000 charge for depreciation in merchandise. Net profits avaliable for dividends were $2,014,809. After paying all first and second preferred dividends as well as dividends on stocks of subsidiary companies outstanding the balance was $1,410,456, equivalent to 7 per cent on the $20,050,000 common stock. In his report to stockholders President Louis K. Liggett says the company is now operating 115 Liggett-Riker-Hegeman stores.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company said: "Quite a number of chemicals in our line have been brought down to fairly steady conditions, which the new development in the war situation is likely to disturb. The new shipping restrictions will seriously affect the prices of commodities heretofore exported heavily, and a very much reduced importation will work the other way on the limited number of chemicals that have thus far found their way to this side. We are, therefore, again entering upon a stage of uncertainties."

The Bureau of Chemistry, following requests that it publish in its service and regulatory announcements notices concerning the detention of foods and drugs offered for import at ports of entry, because of the fact that they may be in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, has called a public hearing at which those interested may state their views. The hearing will be held on Tuesday, March 20th, at 10 A. M., at the Bureau of Chemistry, No. 216 13th street southwest, Washington. Those unable to attend the meeting are requested to present their views in writing to the Bureau on or before that date.

Charles M. Woodruff, former secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products (now the American Drug Manufacturers' Association), has been succeeded by W. J. Woodruff, Detroit, Mich. The officers for 1917 are: President, Charles J. Lynn; vice-president, R. C. Stofer; treasurer, Franklin Black; secretary, W. J. Woodruff. The Executive Committee consists of the officers and Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, B. L. Murray and Charles M. Woodruff.

Benzoic acid, crude and U.S.P., the products of a new manufacturer, are now being offered in the market on spot or contract. The prices asked were $7.50 a pound spot and $6 contract for the U.S.P. and $3 a pound spot for the crude. It was stated that spot of the latter to the extent of several thousand pounds was immediately available. Quite a demand was said to have developed for this product from color makers.

Stafford Hendrix, drug and chemical broker, 92 William street, returned Sunday after several weeks' visit at southern points. Mr. Hendrix spent a week or more in Havana, Cuba, getting acquainted with his business connections and then spent a week each at Miami and Palm Beach, Fla. According to Mr. Hendrix the Cubans cannot become reconciled to the American method of demanding cash in New York against document.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Medical Supply Depot, United States Army, 543 Greenwich street, New York, until March 8, 1917, for supplying acetanilid, acetphenetidin, acid acetic, acid boracic, acid hydrochloric, acid nitric, benzoated lard, adrenalin chloride, ammonium bromide, cocaine, fluidextract of ergot, magnesium sulphate, etc. Specifications may be had on application to the above mentioned office.

T. S. Moran, formerly with Zobel Color Works, is now with Geo. H. Segal & Company, manufacturers of synthetic chemicals.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

- Acid, Tartaric
- Antipyrine
- Asafetida, Powdered
- Camphor
- Cardamom Seed
- Cocaine Hydrochloride
- Fenugreek Seed
- Gelatin, Silver
- Hellebore Root
- Larkspur Seed
- Lithium Carbonate
- Magnesium Sulphate
- Oil, Cubeb
- Potassium Iodide
- Quince Seed

Declined

- Acid, Gallic, lb. cartons
- Ammonium Bromide
- Salicylate
- Cadmium Bromide
- Ceresin, White
- Cinchonidine, Alkaloid Sulphate
- Cinchonine, Alkaloid Sulphate
- Cubeb Berries
- Cumin Seed
- Diacetylmorphine
- Millet Seed
- Oil, Cottonseed
- Quinidine, Alkaloid
- Quinine Bisulphate Sulphate
- Silver Nitrate
- Sodium Salicylate
- Zinc Bromide

FIRMER SPOT PRICES ON CHEMICALS

Congestion of Ocean Traffic and Domestic Shipments Has Serious Effect on Trade—Difficulty Experienced in Obtaining Supplies from Factories

Considered as a whole business on spot was a little slack during the week though there were isolated instances of some unusually large transactions. Price tendencies were practically all upward, some of the changes being quite noteworthy, as the advance of $10 a ton on brimstone and ½c a pound increase on lead acetates. The principal item on the weak side of the market was bleach.

Besides the underlying principles, which are strong, the market is confronted with any number of circumstances that exert a temporary influence on chemicals. In some chemicals there is an increasing cost of the basic materials and in others there is a decreasing cost. Demoralized shipping conditions are interfering with imports as well as exports, increasing the cost of imported products and tending to lower prices of chemicals exported in a large way. The congested conditions of railroad traffic, making the movement of freight difficult and uncertain, has partially overcome the effect of the interrupted ocean traffic, and has helped to establish firmer spot market quotations in some articles. There are also a number of chemicals in which a scarcity of supplies is an important factor in gauging values. Speculation is also present though not so much in evidence in industrial chemicals just now as in the past.

Sulphuric Acid and lead salts are feeling the effect of the increasing cost of raw materials. Bleach is weakening as exports are falling off; so is blue vitriol. Caustic soda and soda ash have recovered from this effect by the difficulty of moving supplies from producing points which is holding supplies low. Ammonium sulphate, ammonium chloride, carbon tetrachloride and sodium cyanide mixture may be mentioned as some of the chemicals in deficient supplies. Some of the items follow in detail:

Acid Acetic—Prices on the different acetic acid grades were maintained at former quotations. For the 28 per cent 3¾c@4c a pound was asked, for the 56 per cent 7½c @8c, for 70 per cent 10c@10½c, for the 80 per cent 13c@ 14c and for the glacial 22c@27c a pound.

Acid Muriatic—Demand for muriatic acid is absorbing supplies with regularity and no undue amount is offered on resale, and prices are holding firm. Quotations on the 18 degree were 1⅜c@1½c a pound, on the 20 degree 1½c@1⅞c and on the 22 degree 2c@2¼c a pound.

Acid Nitric—The market on nitric acid is strengthening and quotations have been raised to a basis of 6c a pound for the 42 degree. The demand has been heavy recently and low priced offerings have been absorbed or withdrawn.

Acid Sulphuric—There is a pronounced upward tendency in all grades of sulphuric acid. The increasing demand in itself is said to be sufficient to cause an early advance, but another factor is the increasing costs and scarcity of the crudes, pyrites and brimstone. Prices were raised in some instances $2 and $3 a ton but supplies were still available at a range of from $17 to $20 a ton for the 60 degree and $25 to $30 for the 66 degree.

Alums—Ammonium alum was again quoted on a basis of 4c a pound for the lump.

Chrome alum was easy at 17½c a pound. The demand for this article is quiet and the movement slow.

Potassium alum was quoted at 6¾c a pound by manufacturers, but second hands were inclined to cut from ¼c to ½c a pound.

Aluminum sulphate ranged from 1¾c to 2c a pound for the low grade according to manufacturer, while the iron free was generally held at 3c a pound in round lots.

Bleaching Powder—Interrupted exports have weakened the bleach market. Production is considerably in excess of domestic requirements and until the outward movement is resumed, resale offerings at concessions are likely to be had. Offerings in domestic containers were had at 3½c a pound and in export drums at 5c@5½c a pound.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers are not in a position to offer on spot, and stocks in the hands of dealers are limited. An increase in the demand has advanced prices on spot to $28@$30 a ton for the solid, while the granular is nominal. Deliveries on contract are made at $14.85@$18.85 per ton for solid and granular respectively.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Inquiries for carbon tetrachloride on spot failed to find necessary amounts to fill large orders and the shortage is influencing an upward trend in prices. Quotations were had at 17½c a pound early in the week but later quotations were 18c@18½c a pound.

Copper Sulphate—The market is still in a weakened condition due to the loss of the export demands. Manufacturers are asking 10c a pound in carload lots for the 98-99 per cent in large crystals, but second hands are inclined to accept a bid. The asking was 9¼c@9½c a pound. With the best grade obtainable there was practically no call for the 95 per cent.

Lead Acetate—Quotations on sugar of lead have been advanced ½c a pound to 11⅝c a pound for brown sugar, 13½c for white crystals, 12¾c for broken cakes, 13½c for granulated and 14¼c for powdered in barrels or casks.

Potash, Caustic—Second hands are inclined to make concessions but such stocks are limited and have caused no change in the views of leading distributors who are asking 87½c a pound for 88-92 per cent. Offerings of the 70-75 per cent were had at 67c@70c a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—Quotations are holding firm at the recent reductions with spot at 38½c@39c and March deliveries at 36c@37c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—There has been little or no change in the chlorate. The demand is fair but the threatened invasion of this market by a foreign make is holding the article easy in second hands at 62c a pound. Manufacturers adhere to 75c on nearby shipments and 70c on contract.

Soda Ash—Quotations on soda ash were had at $2.90 @$2.95 per cwt. for the light 58 per cent on spot from second hands, and the same from manufacturers f. o. b. works. An unusually large quantity was said to have been absorbed in one order on Tuesday at a price averaging slightly over 3c a pound. The dense is firm at $3.35 @$3.50 according to seller.

Soda, Caustic—Sales of a few cars were said to have been made at 4 1-5c a pound for the 76 per cent fused spot, but further inquiries failed to bring any more to light. Spot supplies are limited and shipments from factories uncertain. Manufacturers with spot available are asking 4 1-8c f. o. b. works.

Sodium Bichromate—This article continues to show strength and prices, contrary to expectations of some in the trade, are advancing. There was a little business for export done at 17c a pound but this was advanced to 17½c @18c a pound. Manufacturers are quoting 20c@21c a pound for immediate deliveries.

FREDERICK ROWLAND HAZARD DEAD

SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 27—Frederick Rowland Hazard, president of the Solvay Process Company and a director in many large industrial corporations, died today. He was 59 years old. He was a Presidential elector last year. Brown University gave Mr. Hazard a bachelor's degree in 1881 and a master's degree in 1884. Mr. Hazard was a member of the American Chemical Society.

LATE CHANGES IN LONDON PRICES

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, February 28—An advance took place today in caffeine, canella, cascara sagrada, castor oil, honey and phosphoric acid. There is a firmer tone to citric acid and tartaric acid. The market is easier on oxalic acid, and lower on phenacetin.

It was stated that Russian interests had placed an order with a Jersey City chemical manufacturer for 20,000 lbs. of Xeroform. Deliveries are to be made in weekly installments of 1,000 pounds beginning in three weeks. It was said that the price paid was around $10 a pound.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

STEADY DEMAND FOR NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Competition in Domestic Products Causes Cut in Prices—Imported Materials Higher—Difficulty in Moving Supplies to Consuming Centers

There was a steady demand for the natural dyestuffs during the week though individual transactions were of small volume. There was also a small upheaval in prices—domestic manufactured products falling to lower levels while imported materials mounted higher. A week or so ago domestic manufactured products had all the symptoms of a strengthening process, if for no other reason than in sympathy with the general upward movement. But competition proved too strong and prices again gave way. Logwood extracts were reduced 2 cents and 3 cents a pound, hematine the same, and fustic extract also. The bottom seems to have fallen out of the quercitron market and the quotation on osage orange paste has been cut in two by some of the manufacturers.

Importations of coal-tar colors have been interrupted and prices are rising as supplies diminish. This may add to the spot demand of domestic colors which have been a little slack of late owing to the liberal movement of supplies on contract. Intermediates are in the midst of a rather trying situation. Competition on a number of products is very keen and an erratic spot demand has caused quite a bit of cutting. Nor is the situation in the crudes favorable to the manufacturers of intermediates. Producers of benzol, toluol, etc., have not raised quotations, but the difficulty lies in the movement of supplies from producing centers to consuming points. There is a big demand especially noticeable in and around New York for spot benzol, and dealers in possession of stocks immediately available are now asking a premium which adds materially to the producing cost of benzol derivatives.

Albumen—There were no changes in albumen quotations, but prices are held firm by the smallness of stocks. Egg albumen ranged from 77c to 80c a pound. For blood albumen as high as 45c@46c a pound was asked for best grades of both domestic and imported while 39c was low for the cheaper grades of the domestic.

Archil—Prices for the different grades of archil extract are holding steady at former quotations. As low as 16c a pound could have been done for the double extract and 20c for the concentrated, but most sellers were asking 18c and 25c respectively.

Cutch—The movement in cutch was reported as a little quiet, but prices are holding firm in view of the acute shipping conditions. Prices for the week were given as 10c@12c a pound. Shipments of cutch from Rangoon to all parts from January 1st to December 18th were 6,929 tons as compared to 4,385 tons in 1915 and 2,879 tons in 1914.

Cochineal—Considerable buying of cochineal was reported during the week. Stocks are of fair size and prices were not affected, but dealers assert that an advance may be looked for unless shipping conditions are soon relieved. Quotations ranged from 51c to 54c a pound.

Divi Divi—There are practically no spot offers of divi divi. Arrivals are uncertain and in lessening quantities and most of it already sold for consumption. Quotations are $60 a ton on shipment.

Gambier—Prices for gambier were again advanced. Quotations range from 13½c a pound up for the common. Very little was offered at the inside figure, most dealers asking 14c a pound. Gambier No. 1 was offered at 24c a pound but in a very limited quantity.

Fustic—Quotations on fustic extract were reduced by some manufacturers to 11c@12c a pound. Mexican fustic wood is scarce, but arrivals from other sources are keeping extract mills supplied.

Indigo—There was a steady demand for the better grades of indigo. Extracts of indigo are said to be moving very well. A product for cotton dyeing was quoted at 50c a pound and for wool 30c a pound, and indigotine, 100 per cent pure was quoted at $5.50 a pound. Prices for indigo were maintained at former levels and ranged from $1.15 for Madras to $4.50 a pound for Bengal.

Logwood—The wood is available in reasonably large quantities and prices are easy. Good quality Hayti and Jamaica woods were quoted at a range of $25@$30 a ton. Demand for the extracts is holding well, but the competition that has developed with the increase in production caused another reduction in price. Standard grade of the solid was quoted at 20c a pound and 51 degree liquid was obtainable at 9c@11c a pound. Hematine paste was also quoted at 9c@11c and crystals were obtainable 19c to 24c a pound according to the quality.

Osage Orange—A manufacturer of a special brand of osage orange extract reduced prices recently to 25c a pound for the powdered and 12c a pound for paste. In other quarters as low as 6c a pound was quoted for an extract in paste form.

Quercitron—There has been a gradual easing of quercitron values but in the last week or two material reductions have been made and offers were had as low as 5c a pound.

Sumac—Spot stocks of sumac are practically exhausted. Limited quantities were offered during the week at prices ranging from $90 to $100 a ton. Around $80 a ton was asked on shipment. The extracts range from 6c a pound for a domestic to 14c a pound for the colorless.

Turmeric—There is a scarcity in the supplies of turmeric of all grades and prices are on the upward trend. Offerings of the whole were had at 9½c@9¾c a pound for the Aleppey, 8c@8¼c for the Madras and 6½@6¾c for the China. From one cent to 1½c a pound more is asked for the powdered.

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic—The 1-2-4 acid was offered at $1.50 a pound on spot and shaded on contract according to quantity.

Acid Sulphanilic—Prices on sulphanilic acid are holding firm at 40c@45c a pound according to the quantity and terms of delivery.

Aniline Oil and Salts—There has been no change in the aniline oil situation from that of last week. Quotations were had at a range of from 26c to 30c a pound according to seller. Salts were a little easier with offers at 29c a pound and up.

Benzol—Leading producers and distributors of benzol have maintained prices at 55c@60c a gallon according to quantity, but there is said to be some difficulty in moving supplies to consumers on account of the freight congestion. As a consequence available spot is very low and dealers in possession of supplies are asking the top figure and in some instances a premium of one cent or two cents a gallon.

Metaphenylenediamine—While spot supplies are limited this article is in a little easier position and offers were had at prices ranging from $1.10 to $1.25 a pound.

Paranitraniline—The market was a little weak from the recent numerous offers and quotations were reduced to $1.25 a pound in some quarters. Manufacturers are asking $1.20 on contract.

Toluol—Producers were quoting $1.50@$1.75 per gallon on contract according to quantity and $1.75@$2 a gallon on spot. The freight situation is exerting about the same influence on the local spot conditions as on benzol.

T. J. Parker, chemical broker, 92 William street, sailed Tuesday on the Clyde Line steamer Lenape for a month's visit to Rockledge, Fla. Mr. Parker has not been in the best of health and has been advised by his physician to take the trip. He is accompanied by his daughter, Edith. George H. Towle will be in charge of the office while Mr. Parker is away.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.40	— .41
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	24.00	—25.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar	lb.	.41	— .56
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.70	— 2.72
190 proof. U. S. P.	gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.08	— 1.09
97 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.12
Denatured, 180 proof	**gal.**	**.64**	**— .65**
188 proof	**gal.**	**.65**	**— .67**
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.24	— 1.48
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.29	— .30
Sweet	lb.	.26	— .28
Meal	lb.	.29	— .30
Aloin	lb.	1.00	— 1.12
Aluminum Acetate	**lb.**	**.95**	**— 1.00**
Metallic	lb.	1.65	— 1.67
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.28	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—27.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .80
Carb, Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.10	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.20	— 4.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .17**
Needle powder	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur	**lb.**	**.48**	**— .48½**
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.58	— .61
White	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .21
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .26
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .63
90 per cent	gal.	.58	— .59
Benzonaphthol	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Naphthol resublimed	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth, Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .06
Imported	lb.	.25	— .26
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.90
Metal sticks	**lb.**	**—**	**— 1.90**
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.25	— 7.30
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium, Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.55
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .89½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .90½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .91
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .90
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	—	— —
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.12	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Carbon Dioxide, bulk	lb.	.05½	— .06
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¾
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.24	— 1.39
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05¾	— .07
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine liquid	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .25**
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .65
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	— 6.50
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .93
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .55
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	—	— 5.50
Alkaloid	oz.	5.50	— 5.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.33	— .35
Boxes	lb.	.41	— .42
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .44
Codeine, alk. ⅛-oz vials	oz.	—	—14.00
Acetate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.65
Phosphate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.55
Sulphate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.32	— .37
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	— .43
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.24	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.59	— .64
Spanish Apples	**lb.**	**—**	**—**
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	**lb.**	**.55**	**— .60**
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	**lb.**	**—**	**— 1.50**
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	**lb.**	**.79**	**— 1.00**
Coumarin, refined	lb.	12.00	—12.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .45½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .45
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Creosote carbonate	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	.20	— .25
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.24	— .32
Reeds	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Emetine, Alk.	oz.	—	—70.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Emetine, Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—44.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.89
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot Russian	lb.	.70	— .73
Spanish	lb.	.71	— .73
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .20**
U.S.P. 1880	**lb.**	**.22**	**— .27**
Washed	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .26**
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Formaldehyde	lb.	.13	— .13½
Fuller's Earth, powd.	**100 lbs.**	**.80**	**— 1.05**
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.55
Glycerine, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added		.55	— .56
C. P. in cans	lb.	.55	— .56
Dynamite, drum included.	lb.	.54	— .55
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.42	— .42½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.38	— .38½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	**lb.**	**15.00**	**—15.90**
Carbonate	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Salicylate	**oz.**	**1.55**	**— 1.80**
Guarana	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Gun Cotton	**oz.**	**.18**	**— .20**
Haarlem Oil	gross	5.00	— 5.20
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.59	— .66
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.41	— .44
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.12	— .13
Hydrogen Peroxide			
4 oz. bottles	**gross**	**—**	**— 6.50**
10 oz. bottles	**gross**	**—**	**—10.25**
Pint bottles	**gross**	**—**	**—18.00**
Hydroquinone	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Crystals	**lb.**	**—**	**— 5.50**
Iron Hypophosphite	**lb.**	**1.55**	**— 1.70**
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.30
Perchloride	**lb.**	**.17**	**— .22**
Sub-sulphate	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .22**
Isinglass, American	lb	.80	— .90
Russian	lb.	4.50	— 4.90
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Kaolin	**lb.**	**.02**	**— .03**
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.13	— .13½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.33	— .39
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50	— .54
Lead Carbonate, med.	**lb.**	**.45**	**— .50**
Chloride	**lb.**	**.55**	**— .60**
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.23	— .23¾
Sticks, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.33	— .38
Lithium Benzoate	**lb.**	**8.00**	**— 8.25**
Carbonate	lb.	1.01	— 1.04
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Lupulin	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.27
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.20	— .23
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .85
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Salicylate	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.40
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.45
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Manna, large flake	lb.	—	— —
Small flake	lb.	.79	— .80
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.55	— 3.60
Recryst	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	— 130.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.30
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .68
Powdered	lb.	—	— .70
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .71
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .99
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.67
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.56
Powder, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.51
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 3.75
Red	lb.	—	— 3.85
Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.75
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.84
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.94
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.94
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.99

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb.	12.00	—13.75
Milk, powdered	lb.	.13	— .15
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.18	— .21
Morphine, sulph, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	— 9.80
1-oz vials	oz.	—	— 9.85
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.05
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.10
Diacetyl, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	14.90	—15.10
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	13.50	—13.65
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—15.25
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.18	— .19
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	15.40	—16.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.00	—16.75
Tonquin	lb.	25.00	—25.75
Druggists	oz.	23.00	—24.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Napthalene, flake	lb.	.10½—	.12
Balls	lb.	.11	— .12
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.11½—	.12
Powdered	lb.	.13	— .14
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—14.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—14.55
Granular	lb.	—	—15.50
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.50
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.37
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal	2.50	— 2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber	bbls. lb.	.04	— .04½
Cream	lb.	.06½—	.06¾
Lily white	lb.	.08¾—	.08¾
Snow white	lb.	.11¾—	.12¾
Phenolphthalein	lb.	24.75	—25.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.75	— .80
Red	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.85
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .76
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	— 1.35
Bicarb	lb.	1.35	— 1.42
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	— 1.00
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.32	— .33
Permanganate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Quassia chips	lb.	.06½—	.08
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .82
Second hands	oz.	.80	— .83
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	17.00	—17.40
Rochelle Salt, crystals bbls.	lb.	—	— .37
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	.59	— .62
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	18.25	—19.25
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.40
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst, bulk	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .28
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .48¼
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.18½—	.19
Marseilles, white	lb.	.14½—	.15
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .10½
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.12	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½—	.12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	—	— .64
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	7.55	— 8.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	—	— —
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	—	— —
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .45
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 1.86
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.20
Iodide	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.07
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .85
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½—	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	—	— —
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— .70
Iodide	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Nitrate	lb.	.42	— .50
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alkd, cryst, bulk	oz.	1.35	— 1.45
Acetate	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Nitrate	oz.	1.40	— 1.45
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Sulphonal, 100 oz lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	—	— —
Kegs	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.25	— .30
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Iodide	lb.	10.05	—10.15
Tin, crystals	lb.	.31	— .31½
Bichloride	lb.	.15¼—	.15¾
Oxide	lb.	.48	— .50
Toluol, pure, bulk	gal.	1.75	— 1.95
Commercial	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.56	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.10½—	.11½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .06

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.08	— .09
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.25	— .26
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Boric, cryst, sacks	lb.	.12¾—	.13½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.12¾—	.13
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs.	lb.	.49	— .50
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.58	— .59
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.56	— .57
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.52½—	.53
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.15
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .72
Powder	lb.	—	— .72½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.26	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, 75 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	1.31	— 1.33
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.18	— .21
Oleic, purified	lb.	.29	— .34
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.48	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric, 50 p.c.	lb.	.11	— .12
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .06
Crude	gal.	.24	— .29
Salicylic bulk U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Stearic	lb.	.13½—	.15¼
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .76
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .75

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.05	—13.50
Artificial	lb.	5.05	— 5.45
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— —
Rectified	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Anise	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Bay	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.15
Synthetic	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.25	— 3.80
Cade	lb.	.64	— .70
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.82	— .88
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	4.95	— 5.20
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.13	— 1.18
Lead Free	lb.	1.26	— 1.30
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.74	— .80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.15	— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	—22.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.47	— .48
Java	lb.	.85	— .89
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.37	— 1.39
Bottles	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	11.95	—14.00
Cubebs	lb.	4.95	— 5.10
Cumin	lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Erigeron	lb.	.98	— 1.04
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .75
California	lb.	.67	— .70
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.05	— 4.55
Geranium, African rose	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.70	— 3.90
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.60
Ginger	lb.	7.95	— 8.05
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 1.95
Hemlock	lb.	.74	— .79
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	16.05	—16.55
Twice rect.	lb.	16.95	—17.45
Wood	lb.	1.98	— 3.95
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.22	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.62	— .70
Lemon	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Lemongrass	lb.	.93	— .99
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.55	— 2.70
Linaloe	lb.	2.84	— 3.05
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.24	— 1.29
Malefern	lb.	—	— —
Mustard, natural	lb.	21.95	—22.95
Artificial	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	38.00	—51.00
Petale	lb.	46.00	—50.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—18.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.15

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	.18	—	.25
Patchouli	lb.	—	—	—
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	—	1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	—	1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.80	—	3.00
French	lb.	6.00	—	6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	—	1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	—	—	—
Rose, natural	oz.	13.55	—	15.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.80	—	2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	—	.80
Safrol	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	12.00	—	12.40
West Indian	lb.	4.95	—	5.20
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.75	—	.80
Artificial	lb.	.29	—	.30
Savin	lb.	5.95	—	6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Spruce	lb.	.60	—	.62
Tansy	lb.	2.55	—	2.65
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	—	1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	—	3.00
Heavy	lb.	—	—	4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	—	4.20
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	.85
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	—	2.70
Wormseed	lb.	4.00	—	4.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.90	—	3.05
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—	23.00
Manila	lb.	29.00	—	32.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	46.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	—	—
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	—	6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	—	—
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	—	—
Pepper	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—	25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.50	—	.52
South American	lb.	.71	—	.75
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	—	6.25
Oregon	gal.	.84	—	.89
Peru	lb.	3.25	—	3.45
Tolu	lb.	.35	—	.36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	—	.49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	—	.19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	—	.15
of Tree	lb.	.10	—	.11
Buckthorn	lb.	.25	—	.29
Calisaya	lb.	.19	—	.23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	—	.13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.25	—	.26
Siftings	lb.	.12	—	.14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	—	.06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.34	—	.40
Broken	lb.	.29	—	.35
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	—	—	—
Broken	lb.	—	—	—
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.26	—	.27
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	—	.20
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Cramp	lb.	.21	—	.23
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.07	—	.08
Elm, grinding	lb.	.13	—	.14
Select, bdls.	lb.	.17	—	.19
Ordinary	lb.	.11	—	.12
Hemlock	lb.	.07	—	.08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	—	.08
Mezereon	lb.	.27	—	.30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.10
White	lb.	.03	—	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Sweet	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Trieste	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	—	.12
Northern	lb.	.11	—	.12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	—	.26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	—	.32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	—	.50¼
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	—	.16
Select	lb.	.15	—	.16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	—	.17
Soap, whole	lb.	.09	—	.10
Cut	lb.	.16	—	.17
Crushed	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tonga	lb.	.40	—	.41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	—	.32
of Tree	lb.	.14½	—	.15½
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	—	.09½
White	lb.	.11	—	.14½
White Pine	lb.	.11¼	—	.12
White Poplar	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.07	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	—	.06

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	—	.24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.20	—	.21
St. John's Bread	lb	.07½	—	.08
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.86	—	.96
Para	lb.	.56	—	.60
Surinam	lb.	.59	—	.64
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	—	6.45
Cuts	lb.	3.80	—	4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.40	—	3.30
South American	lb.	3.20	—	3.40
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Green label	lb.	1.50	—	1.55

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.64	—	.66
XX	lb.	.69	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.71
Fish	lb.	.05	—	.06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Juniper	lb.	.08	—	.09
Laurel	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Poke	lb.	.10	—	.11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	—	.13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	—	.08
Sloe	lb.	—	—	—
Sumac	lb.	.05	—	.06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.30	—	2.45
Powdered	lb.	2.45	—	2.70
Borage	lb.	.80	—	.85
Calendula	lb.	2.05	—	2.10
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—	—
Hungarian	lb.	.55	—	.70
Belgian	lb.	—	—	—
Roman	lb.	.60	—	.75
Spanish	lb.	.55	—	.58
Clover Tops	lb.	.29	—	.31
Dogwood	lb.	.13	—	.15
Elder	lb.	.27	—	.30
Insect, open	lb	.25	—	.27
Closed	lb.	.29	—	.33
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.23	—	.29
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	—	.43
Kousso	lb.	—	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.19	—	.20
Select	lb.	.25	—	.32
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.33	—	.35
Malva, blue	lb.	1.19	—	1.25
Black	lb.	.40	—	.50
Mullein	lb.	—	—	—
Orange	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	—	.07
Patchouli	lb.	.36	—	.39
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	—	.53
Saffron, American	lb.	.65	—	.70
Valencia	lb.	11.95	—	12.20
Tilia (see Linden)				

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	—	—
Balmony	lb.	.07	—	.08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	—	1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.52	—	1.58
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Buchu, short	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Long	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.82	—	2.50
Catnip	lb.	.05	—	.09
Chestnut	lb.	.60	—	.65
Chiretta	lb.	.34	—	.37
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.36	—	.40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.30½	—	.31
Conium	lb.	.20	—	.20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.10	—	.12
Damiana	lb.	.13	—	.14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	—	.09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	—	.65
Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Dandelion	lb.	.18	—	.19
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	—	.08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.22	—	.24
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.07	—	.08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—	—
Russian	lb.	4.00	—	4.10
Henna	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Horehound	lb.	.22	—	.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.23	—	.27
Laurel	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	—	.07
Liverwort	lb.	.59	—	.75
Lobelia	lb.	.08	—	.09
Lovage	lb.	.29	—	.34
Matico	lb.	.24	—	.28
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—	—
French	lb.	.27	—	.27½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05½	—	.06½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	—	.18
Pichi	lb.	.09½	—	.11
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	—	.10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	—	—
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	—	.09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Rosemary	lb.	.19	—	.21
Rue	lb.	.41	—	.51
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	—	—
Grinding	lb.	—	—	—
Greek	lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Spanish	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Savory	lb.	—	—	—
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	—	.80
Half leaf	lb.	.65	—	.70
Siftings	lb.	.41	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.39	—	.40
Tinnevelly	lb.	.17	—	.18
Pods	lb.	.30	—	.35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.11	—	.13
Skullcap	lb.	.14	—	.16
Spearmint, American	lb.	.18	—	.20
Stramonium	lb.	.22	—	.23
Tansy	lb.	.09	—	.11
Thyme	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Water Pepper	lb.	.07	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	—	.09
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	—	.08
Wormwood	lb.	.21	—	.24
Yerba Santa	lb.	.08	—	.08½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	—	.73
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.78
German	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	—	—	—
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	—	.45
Whole	lb.	.29	—	.30
Angelica, American	lb.	.31	—	.35
German	lb.	—	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.51	—	.60
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	—	.07¼
Bermuda	lb.	.50	—	.51
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.06	—	.07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Belladonna	lb.	3.20	—	4.90
Powdered	lb.	3.00	—	3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.17	—	.18
Beth	lb.	.15	—	.19
Bitter	lb.	.23	—	.25
Blood	lb.	.12	—	.13
Blueflag	lb.	.12	—	.15
Bryonia	lb.	.50	—	.80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.32	—	.42
American	lb.	.25	—	.26
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	—	3.30
Unbleached	lb.	.26	—	.27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Blue	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	—	2.08
Colombo, whole	lb.	.15	—	.17
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.16	—	.17
Culver's	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.11
Dandelion, German	lb.	.29	—	.31
American	lb.	.28	—	.29
Doggrass	lb.	1.51	—	1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.47	—	.60
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.10
Galangal	lb.	.17	—	.18
Gelsemium	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Gentian	lb.	.17	—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19
Geranium	lb.	.10	—	.11
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	—	.19
Bleached	lb.	.21	—	.21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	—	6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	—	6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.25	—	5.30
Powdered	lb.	5.60	—	5.70
Hellebore, white, imported	lb.	.40	—	.44
Black	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic, White	lb.	.27	—	.29
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.33

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.47	— .51
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.64	— .69
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.21	— .23
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17	— .18
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	**lb.**	**.50**	**— .54**
Manaca	**lb.**	**.23**	**— .24**
Mandrake	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .08**
Musk, Russian	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.15	— .16
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.67	— 1.75
Pareira Brava	lb.	.32	— .38
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.34	— .38
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.05	— .06
Rhatany	lb.	.19	— .21
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.70	— .75
High Dried	lb.	.21	— .22
Cuts	lb.	.41	— 1.63
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	**lb.**	**.38**	**— .40**
Mexican	lb.	.17	— .18
Senega, Northern	lb.	.68	— .71
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .35
Skunk Cabbage	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .12**
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.24	— .25
Stripped	lb.	.28	— .29
Spikenard	lb.	.17	— .19
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .11
Squill, white	lb.	.13	— .15
Stillingia	lb.	.06	— .07
Stone	lb.	.05½	— .06
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.30	— .31
True (Aletris)	lb.	.17½	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.63	— .69
English	**lb.**	**— — —**	
German	**lb.**	**— — —**	
Japanese	lb.	.39	— .43
Yellow Dock	lb.	.14	— .15
Domestic	**lb.**	**— — —**	
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.08	— .09

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	**lb.**	**— — —**	
Spanish	lb.	.28	— .29
Star	lb.	.25	— .26
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .06
Smyrna	lb.	.07½	— .08
South American	lb.	.05⅝	— .05½
Caraway	lb.	.62	— .63
Cardamoms, bleached	**lb.**	**.80**	**— 1.10**
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .43
Decorticated	**lb.**	**.62**	**— .63**
Celery	lb.	.23¼	— .23½
Colchicum	lb.	2.05	— 2.55
Conium	lb.	.39	— .42
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
Bleached domestic	lb.	.18	— .18½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.20	— .29½
Levant	lb.	.21	— .21¼
Mogador	lb.	.21	— .21½
Morocco	lb.	.22	— .22¼
Dill	lb.	.20	— .21
Fennel, German, large	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	.19	— .20
Roumanian, small	lb.	.19	— .21
Flax, whole	per bbl.	11.00	—11.50
Ground	lb.	.06	— .07
Foenugreek	lb.	—	— .10
Domestic	lb.	.09	— .09½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07	— .07½
Russian	**lb.**	**— — —**	
Henbane	lb.	.31	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08	— .09½
Larkspur	lb.	.27	— .29
Lobelia	lb.	.23	— .25
Millet, natural	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Hulled	lb.	.08	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
Bombay	lb.	.09½	— .10
California, brown	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Chinese	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Sicily, brown	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .14½**
Dutch	lb.	.14½	— .15
English, yellow	lb.	.15¼	— .16
German, yellow	**lb.**	**Nominal**	
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.60	— .61
Turkish	**lb.**	**— — —**	
Poppy, Russian	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.12	— .12½
Quince, select	lb.	.84	— .99
Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09½
Japanese	lb.	.06½	— .07
Sabadilla (whole)	**lb.**	**.24**	**— .25**
Stavesacre	**lb.**	**.30**	**— .33**
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	**lb.**	**— — —**	
Kombe	**lb.**	**2.25**	**— 2.30**
Sunflower, large	lb.	.04½	— .05
Small	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Turmeric, Aleppy	**lb.**	**— — —**	**.09½**
Madras	lb.	—	— — .09½
China	lb.	.07	— .07½
Worm, American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Levant	lb.	.64	— .74

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.05**
Cape	lb.	.09	— .10
Curacao, cases	**lb.**	**.09**	**— .10**
Socotrine, lump	**lb.**	**.22**	**— .24**
Ammoniac, tears	**lb.**	**.24**	**— .29**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .36**
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.38	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.35	— .36
Sorts Amber	lb.	.18	— .18½
White	lb.	.35	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .26
Asafoetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	— 1.30
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .34
Catechu	**lb.**	**— — —**	
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.58	— .62
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .29
Galbanum	lb.	.92	— .98
Gamboge	lb.	1.89	— 1.99
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .30
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— .95
Kino	lb.	.49½	— .60
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.51	— .58
Myrrh, select	lb.	.26	— .26½
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.20	— .21
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Strained	lb.	.33	— .34
Tears	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Sandarac	lb.	.29	— .29½
Senegal, picked	lb.	.23	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.19	— .20
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.40	— 8.90
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.27	— 2.32
Seconds	lb.	1.92	— 2.02
Thirds	lb.	1.63	— 1.79
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.29	— .30
Bees, white	lb.	.51	— .55
Yellow crude	lb.	.42	— .44
Yellow refined	lb.	.45	— .46
Candelilla	lb.	.21	— .23
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.49	— .49½
No. 2	lb.	.43	— .44
No. 3	lb.	.34	— 35
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
White	lb.	—	— —
Japan	lb.	.15	— .15½
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.60	— .68
Green	lb.	.89	— .90
Refined, white	**lb.**	**— — —**	
Refined, yellow	**lb.**	**— — —**	
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .36
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.07	— .13
Foreign	lb.	.10	— .12

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.03¾	— .04
56 p.c.	lb.	.07½	— .08
70 p.c.	lb.	.10	— .10½
80 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
Glacial	lb.	.22	— .27
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		— — —	
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	— — —	
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04⅜
Powdered	lb.	.04⅜	— .05
Alum chrome	lb.	—	— .17½
Potash, lump	lb.	.06¼	—
Ground	lb.	.07	—
Powdered	lb.	.07½	—
Alum, Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	—
Aluminum Sulph low	lb.	.01¾	— .02
Aluminum, High Grade	lb.	.03	— .03½
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	— —	.05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	— —	.25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06	— .06½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	— —	.05
18 deg., carboys	lb.	— —	.04½
16 deg., carboys	lb.	— —	.04
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.19	— .20
Lump	lb.	— —	—
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	— —	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	.04½	— .05
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	— —	—
65 p.c.	lb.	— —	—
47 p.c.	lb.	— —	—
Blanc Fixe	**lb.**	**.04½**	**— 05**
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		**3.50**	**— 3.55**
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	**lb.**	**— — —**	
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	**ton**	**— —14.85**	
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	**ton**	**— —18.85**	
Solid, second hands	ton	28.00	—30.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .12½**
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.17½	— .18
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Second hands	lb.	.09½	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	**100 lbs.**	**1.00**	**— 1.50**
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	**lb.**	**.05**	**— —**
48 p.c., in carboys	**lb.**	**.09**	**— —**
52 p.c. in carboys	**lb.**	**.10**	**— —**
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11⅝
White cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .14
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13¼
Granulated	lb.	—	— .13¼
Powdered	lb.	.14¼	— .14¾
Arsenate	lb.	.09	— .09½
Nitrate	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .15**
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	—	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	**lb.**	**— —**	**.08¾**
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .09¾
English	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¼
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.01¾**	**— .01½**
20 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.01½**	**— .01¾**
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¾	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Bichromate	lb.	.36	— .38
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.40	— .80
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.86	— .88
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .75
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton.		450.00	—460.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	.85	— .90
Saltpetre, crude	**lb.**	**— —**	**—**
Refined	lb.	.31	— .35
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags 100	lbs.	2.95	— 3.05
Dense,	100 lb.	3.35	— 3.50
Bichromate	lb.	.18	— .21
Bisulphate	**lb.**	**— —**	**—**
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.100	lbs.	1.10	— 1.25
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c. 100	lbs.	4.20	— 4.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100	**lbs.**	**4.50**	**— 4.75**
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .27
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	**100 lbs.**	**2.00**	**— 2.25**
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.30
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.30	— 3.50
Refined	lb.	.05	— .05½
Prussiate	lb.	.30	— .35
Salicate, 140 p.c.	100 lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sulphate. Glauber's salt	100 lbs	.60	— .70
Soda, Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02	— .02¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	— .03¼

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York	ton	—	—45.00
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	—	—45.50
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg.	ton	18.00	—20.00
66 deg.	ton	26.00	—30.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb.	—	— 1.50
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Acid H.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	—	— 2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Aniline Oil	lb.	.26	— .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.29	— .35
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzidine	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— —
o—Dianisidine		—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.55	— .60
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .55
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .85
Diphenylamine	lb.	.85	— .90
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Mononitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Naphthalene	lb.	.10	— .10½
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b-Naphthol	lb.	.75	— .85
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .95
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— 1.25
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.50	— .55
o—Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.00
p—Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tolidin	lb.	—	— 3.00
Toluidine	lb.	—	— .90
o—Toluidine	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
p—Toluidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Toluol, pure	gal	2.00	— 2.25
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
M-Toluylenediamine		—	— —
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	lb.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.00	10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Red	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.90	— 2.75
Bright Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Blue	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	— 1.60
Congo Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	—	— 7.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	—	— —
Direct Black	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	—	— 5.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Red	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Direct Violet	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	—	— 1.85
T extra, contract	lb.	—	— 2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— 1.50
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35	— .40
Induline	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta	lb.	—	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	—	— —
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Jet	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	—	— —
Oil Black	lb.	—	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	—	— 2.00
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	—	— 1.50
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	—	— 2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	— 2.35
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— .95
Sulphur Black E.S. ext.conc.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Tartrazine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	—	— 1.10
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	—	—20.00
Victoria Green	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Victoria Red	lb.	—	— —
Victoria Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Yellow for wool	lb.	—	— —

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.51	— .54
Gambier, see tanning			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.35	— 2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	— 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.24	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08½	— .09
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.07	— .07½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	—	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.05	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood, sticks	ton	18.00	—45.00
Chips	lb.	.02½	— .03½
Quercitron, see tanning			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.16	— .18
Archil, Concentrated	lb.	.20	— .30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.10	— .12
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.28	— .32
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.11	— .12
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.09	— .11
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.18	— .20
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	—	— .50
Indigo, natural, for wool	lb	—	— .30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	— .20
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.09	— .11
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning			
Quercitron	lb.	.08½	— .09
Sumac, see tanning			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.77	— .80
Blood, imported	lb.	.40	— .46
Domestic	lb.	.38	— .45
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	58.00	—60.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	—38.00
Myrobolans	ton	62.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	90.00	—95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	55.00	—57.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Valonia Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	60.00	—62.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan., bbls.	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25% tan. bbls	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25% tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .09½
Common	lb.	.13	— .14
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23½	— .24
No. 2	lb.	.20	— .21
Hemlock, 25% tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25% tan	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, 50% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55% tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50% tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05	— .06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.08½	— .09
Clarified	lb.	.09	— .10
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .13½
Valonia, solid, 65% tan,	lb.	nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	—	— —
Domestic, prime	gal.	.74	— .75
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	69.00	—75.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	—125.00
Degras, American	lb.	.08	— .08¼
English	lb.	.08¾	— .09
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.10½	— .11¾
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.39	— 1.40
Off Prime	gal.	1.05	— 1.06
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.94	— .96
No. 1	gal.	.92	— .93

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Lard No. 2	gal.	.89 —	.90
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	— —	—
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	— —	—
Menhaden, Brown, st'd	gal.	.74 —	.75
Light, st'd	gal.	.76 —	.77
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.78 —	.79
White, bl'ch'd winter	gal.	.80 —	.81
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.19 —	1.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14 —	1.17
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.09 —	1.14
Prime	gal.	.99 —	1.04
Dark	gal.	.89 —	.90
Oleo Oil	lb.	.15¾—	.19½
Porpoise, body	gal.	— —	—
Jaw	gal.	— —	—
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	— —	.09¾
Saponified	lb.	— —	.09½
Seal, white	gal.	— —	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.09 —	.09¾
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.06 —	1.07
45 deg. cold test	gal.	1.04 —	1.05
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.03 —	1.04
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Double pressed	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Triple pressed	lb.	.16½—	.17
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.03 —	1.04
Prime	gal.	1.02 —	1.03
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal	.80 —	.81
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.82 —	.83

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.19 —	.19½
Cases	lb.	.20½—	.21
No. 3	lb.	.18¾—	.19
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	— —	—
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.16½—	.17
Cochin, imported	lb.	— —	—
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13¾—	.14
Corn, refined, bbls.		12.51 —	12.53
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.81½—	.82
Summer yellow	gal.	— —	12.40
Summer, white	gal.	— —	—
Winter yellow	gal.	— —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	— —	.93
5 bbl. lots	gal.	— —	.94
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	— —	.95
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal	— —	.95
Olive, denatured	gal.	— —	—
Foots	gal.	.11¼—	.12¾
Palm Lagos	lb.	.13½—	.14
Commercial	lb.	.13 —	.13¼
Prime, red	lb.	— —	—
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.14½—	.15
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.14½—	.14¾
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.09 —	1.10
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.60 —	.62
Yellow, steam	gal.	.51 —	.60
Poppy	gal.	— —	—
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	— —	—
Blown	gal.	1.15 —	1.16
Refined	gal.	1.10 —	1.11
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	— —	.39
Second	gal.	— —	.41
Sesame domestic	gal.	1.23 —	1.25
Imported	gal.	1.20 —	1.25
Soya Bean, English	lb.	— —	—
Manchurian	lb.	.11½—	.12½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.55 —	.60
Commercial	gal.	.45 —	.50

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 —	.15
Summer	gal.	.13 —	.14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21 —	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 —	.30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15 —	.18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21¼—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 —	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity 903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.29¼—	.30
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18½—	.22
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
No. 200	gal.	.28 —	.35
No. 100	gal.	.24 —	.25
No. 110	gal.	.23 —	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.50 —	.50½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.43 —	.50
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.33 —	.39
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	4.00 —	4.50
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	9.75 —	10.00
Rosin, com to g'd.	280-lb.-bbl.	6.50 —	6.55

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	— —	.57
Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	.55½
V. S. O.	lb.	— —	.56½
Fine Orange	lb.	— —	.50
Second orange	lb.	— —	.48
T. N.	lb.	— —	.47
A. C. Garnet	lb.	— —	.45
Button	lb.	.54 —	.55
Regular, bleached	lb.	— —	.47
Bone, Dry	lb.	— —	.57

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20 —	.20½
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12½—	.12¾
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.41 —	.42
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.10½—	.11
Bombay	lb.	.10 —	.10¾
Cassia Buds	lb.	.13½—	.14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.12 —	.12¾
Mombassa	lb.	.29 —	.29¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26 —	.26¾
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.29 —	.29¼
Penang	lb.	.32 —	.33
Zanzibar	lb.	.22 —	.22¼
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.22 —	.22½
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16½—	.18
African	lb.	.11 —	.11¾
Cochin	lb.	.11½—	.12
Japan	lb.	.09 —	.09¼
Mace, Banda	lb.	.57 —	.57¼
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.52 —	.52½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.26 —	.27
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.17½—	.19
Hungarian	lb.	.26 —	.27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.24 —	.24¼
White	lb.	.24 —	.24½
Pimento	lb.	.05½—	.06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	35.50
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	33.00
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	34.50
Columbia		—	36.00
New Orleans	ton	37.00	40.50
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	40.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	43.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	2.37
	200 lb. sacks	—	1.59
Turk's Island— Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	—	.75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.39 —	.40
Open kettle	gal.	.40 —	.49
Blackstrap	gal.	.21 —	.24
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.25 —	.26
Medium	lb.	.30 —	.34
Fancy	lb.	.40 —	.49
Honey—			
Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.13 —	.14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10 —	.12
Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.06½—	.07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— —	3.34

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Caracas	lb.	.14½—	.15
Hayti	lb.	.11½—	.12
Maracaibo	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Trinidad	lb.	.14 —	.14½

REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-buckle	Amer.	Nat.	Fed.	Ware-house	Mar-ket
Powdered	7.10	7.10	7.60	8.10	7.60	
XXXX	7.15	7.15	7.65	8.15	7.65	
Confectioners A	6.90	6.90	7.40		7.40	
Standard gran.	7.05	7.05	7.55	8.05	7.55	

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

Menhaden, crude		— —	—
Brown, strained	gal.	.74 —	.75
Light, strained	gal.	.76 —	.77
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.78 —	.79
White ,bleached	gal.	.80 —	.81
Neatsfoot, 20 degree	gal.	1.19 —	1.25
30 degree, cold test	gal.	1.14 —	1.17
40 degree, cold test	gal.	1.09 —	1.14
Prime	gal.	.99 —	1.04
Dark	gal.	.89 —	.90
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	— —	.09¾
Saponified	lb.	— —	.09½
Stearic Acid singie pressed	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Double pressed	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Triple pressed	lb.	.16½—	.17

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.18 —	.18¾
No. 3	lb.	.18¾—	.19
Cocoanut, Ceylon	lb.	.16½—	.17
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.15 —	.16
Cochin, imported	lb.	.19 —	.20
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.16 —	.17
Copra			
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.11½—	.12
Refined, barrels		— —	—
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.81½—	.82
Summer Yellow	gal.	— —	—
Summer White	gal.	— —	—
Winter Yellow	gal.	— —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	— —	.93
5 barrel lots	gal.	— —	.95
Olive	gal.	2.50 —	3.00
Foots	lb.	.12 —	.13
Palm Lagos	lb.	.13½—	.14
Prime, red	lb.	.13 —	.13¾
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.14! —	.15
Imported	lb.	.14½—	.15
Peanut	gal.	1.09 —	1.10
Pine white steam	gal.	.60 —	.62
Yellow steam	gal.	.51 —	.60
Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.23 —	1.25
Imported	gal.	1.20 —	1.25
Soya Bean	lb.	.11½—	.12½

GREASES, LARDS, STEARINES, TALLOWS

Grease, white	lb.	.11¾—	.12
Yellow	lb.	.10¾—	.11
House	lb.	.10½—	.11¼
Brown	lb.	.10 —	.10¾
Yellow grease stearine	lb.	.11 —	.11¾
White grease stearine	lb.	.11¾—	.12¼
Horse	lb.	.10½—	.11½
Lard, prime	gal.	— —	1.18
Off Prime	gal.	— —	1.10
Compound		— —	—
Stearine, lard	lb.	.17¼—	.18
Oleo	lb.	.13¼—	.13½
Tallow, prime	lb	.12 —	.12½
No. 1, Packers		— —	—
No. 2, Packers	lb.	— —	.10½
No. 1, Renderers	lb.	.11 —	.12½
No. 2, Renderers	lb.	.10½—	.10¾
City Special	lb.	.12 —	.12½
Choice Country	lb.	.12¼—	.12½
Acidless	lb.	.13½—	.14

CHEMICALS AND FILLING MATERIALS

Alkali, Wght, basis 48 p.c.		— —	—
Spot, running pound, per cwt.		3.00 —	3.10
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04 —	.04¼
Potassium, lump	lb.	— —	.06¾
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07½—	.07¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½—	.07¾
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.85 —	.87½
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. fused	lb.	.04¼—	.04½
Mineral Soap Stock		— —	—
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.40 —	.85
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.		1.10 —	1.25
Sodium Sulphate, Glander salts, 100 lbs.		.60 —	.70
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c. 100 lbs.		1.05 —	1.25
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts 100 lbs.		.60 —	.70

ESSENTIAL OILS AND SYNTHETIC ODORS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22.)

LIST OF IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 14.

Current Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.48½	— .55
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.37	— .42
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	1.80	— 2.00
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.30	— .35
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol	lb.	—	—10.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	— .65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.80	— .81
Less than keg	lb.	.85	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.		.06	— .08
	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.30	— .38
	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Acid, Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
From Gaultheria, oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
Succinic crys.	oz.	.38	— .45
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.92	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v. ea.		1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous (See also Lanoline)	lb.	.60	— .70
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	— .65
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.80	— 2.85
Less	gal.	2.95	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
Less	gal.	2.90	— 3.05
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.70	— .75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Alum, Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Alum, Potash, Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Alum-Ammon-Powd.	lb.	.08	— .11
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.12	— .14
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.90	— .95
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—31.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Powdered	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Ground	lb.	2.50	— 2.60

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.38	— .40
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.10
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	— .95
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 2.15
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Root, German	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
	oz.	.18	— .20
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.65	— 6.90
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.78	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.83	— .90
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.25
	oz.	—	— .98
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.55	— 9.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.17	— .20
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.95½	— .98
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.93½	— .98
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.06
Japanese	lb.	.95½	— 1.00
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07½	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Powdered	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Decorticated	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .33
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.38	— .40
Ceresin, white	lb.	.20	— .25
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.55½	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.80	— .85
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea.		—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.65	— .75
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.55	— .60
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	7.30	— 7.45
Hydrochlor. crys., ozs.	oz.	6.40	— 6.45
¼-oz. vials	oz.	6.55	— 6.65
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.75	— .85

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Codeine	oz.	14.65	—18.15
Hydrochloride	oz.	13.20	—16.40
Nitrate	oz.	13.20	—16.40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	11.10	—13.65
Sulphate	oz.	12.80	—14.55
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.95	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Seed	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .46
Pulp	lb.	.75	— .80
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.14	— .18
Bbls.	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.95	— 1.05
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.51	— .55
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .22
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.25
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Cut	lb.	.48	— .50
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	15.40	—16.60
Hydrochloride	oz.	14.60	—14.80
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	15.50	—15.90
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr.		—	— —
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. 1-oz.	lb.	Nominal	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	— .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— —
Ergotole	oz.	—	— 1.00
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.14	— .16
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30	lb.	—	— 4.00
Euresol	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.31	— .40
Ferratin	oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots of 50		—	— 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—12.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .13
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .12
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.15	— .17
Ground	lb.	.18	— .21
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	2.05	— 2.25
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.30	— 1.65
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums			
and bbls. added	lb.	.57	— .58
in cans	lb.	.58	— .59
Less	lb.	.62	— .70
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 5.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.35	— .43
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.10	— .13
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Heroin Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .[illegible]
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	1.92	— 2.02
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.08	— .10
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
celand Moss	lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	3.60	— 3.95
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	— 4.80
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Powdered	lb.	2.62	— 2.80
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.13	— .17
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .42
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.55	— .60
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .83
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chloride	oz	—	— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.37	— .39
Technical	lb.	.36	— .38
2 ozs. U. S. P.	lb.	.38	— .40
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Technical	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.04½	— .06
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Sorts	lb.	.75	— .80
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	r.	.80	— .85
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Mercury	lb.	2.05	— 2.30
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Mercury, Bichloride (cor.sub.)	lb.	1.66	— 1.76
Powdered	lb.	1.61	— 1.71
Bisulphate	lb.	1.64	— 1.74
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.77	— 1.98
Iodide, green, Protf	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.35	— 2.47
Yellow	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.86	— .91
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
onomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Alkaloid. pure ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—16.45
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Meconate	oz.	—	14.00
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	10.75	—12.95
⅛-oz. vial	oz.	11.00	—13.20
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s		—	— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large 80 to lb.		.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	—17.00
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls. or less	gal.	1.45	— 1.60
Bergamot	lb.	6.90	— 6.95
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Birch, Tar Crude	lb.	.50	— .55
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.80	— .85
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.22½	— .24
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	1.50	— 2.00
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cocoanut	lb.	.32	— .38
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Norwegian	gal.	5.50	— 6.00
Bbls.	ea.	125.00	—128.00
½ bbls.	ea	—	— —

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Coriander	oz.	2.00 — 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.20 — 1.25
Croton	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.90 — 4.20
Cumin	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Dill	oz.	.45 — .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Fusel, Crude	gal.	5.75 — 6.00
Pure	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50 —18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50 —15.00
Ginger	oz.	.45 — .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.85 — 4.25
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00 — 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75 — .90
Henbane	lb.	— — 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	17.00 —18.00
Wood	lb.	.75 — .90
Lard	gal.	1.40 — 1.55
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	— — —
Flowers	lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Garden, French	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.55 — 1.60
Lemongrass	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40 — 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.09 — 1.12
Raw	gal.	1.07 — 1.10
Lobelia	oz.	— — .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75 — 2.25
Expressed	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00 —22.00
Essential	oz.	1.90 — 2.10
Mirbane	lb.	35 — .40
Musk	oz.	— — 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.30 — 1.50
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00 — 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	5.00 — 5.25
Nutmeg	lb	1.75 — 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25 — 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10 — 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60 — 1.85
Pompeian	gal.	2.70 — 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.30 — 3.40
Origanum	lb.	.35 — .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16 — .20
Kernel	lb.	.25 — .30
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25 — 1.50
Light	gal.	— — —
Russian	gal.	— — 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.60 — 1.80
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45 — .55
Peanut	gal.	1.70 — 1.80
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.30 — 2.60
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.75 — .85
Pimenta	lb.	2.10 — 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10 — 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.30 — 1.35
Rhodinol	oz.	— — 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30 — .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	14.50 —15.50
Artificial	oz.	3.50 — 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75 — .90
Rosin	gal.	.40 — .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40 — .50
Sage	oz.	— — .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.20 — 1.25
Sandalwood, English	lb.	12.00 —12.75
West Indian	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Sassafras	lb.	.80 — .95
Savin	lb.	9.50 —10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10 — 2.25
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.00 — 1.15
Spruce	lb.	.75 — .90
Tansy	lb.	3.25 — 3.75
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40 — .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35 — .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55 — 1.65
White	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70 — .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50 — 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.85 — 4.25
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00 — 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50 — 5.50

Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.75 — .82
Iodine		— — 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.09 — 1.18
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.82 — .92
Zinc Oxide	lb.	— — .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	Nominal
Granulated	lb.	Nominal
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	Nominal
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30 — 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10 — .18
Orphol	oz.	— — —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.26 — .30
Select Finger	lb.	2.40 — 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20 — .25
Orthoform	oz.	— — —
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	— — 1.30
Ovarin	oz.	5.00 — 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 2.50
Pancreatin,, U. S. P.	oz.	.25 — .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65 — .70
Paraffin	lb.	.11 — .15
Paraform	oz.	.14 — .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	— — 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	— — —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35 — .40
Paris Green	lb.	.32 — .40
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28 — .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40 — .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45 — .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21 — .23
White	lb.	.28 — .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70 — .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25 — .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45 — .55
etrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15 — .18
henacetin (Bayer)	oz.	— — 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	— — 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	— — 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	— — .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.65 — 1.85
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Photol	oz.	— — 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22 — .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10 — .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07 — .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48 — .52
Piperidine	oz.	— — 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80 — .90
Piperazine	oz.	— — —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32 — .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28 — .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.65 — 2.75
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.95 — 3.00
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60 — 1.80
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.80 — 2.00
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25 — .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50 — .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25 — 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20 — .22
Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60 — .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.60 — .70
White	lb.	.36 — .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60 — 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12 — .15
Arsenite	oz.	— — .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30 — .45
Bichromate	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.90 — 2.10
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	— — .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60 — 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51 — .55
Borate	lb.	— — .90

Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	— — 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45 — 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71 — .80
Granulated	lb.	.98 — 1.05
Powdered	lb.	.72 — .80
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.95 — 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Fluoride	lb.	2.30 — 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27 — .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Iodate	oz.	— — .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	— — 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20 — .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.50 — 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40 — .50
Powdered	lb.	.38 — .48
C. P.	lb.	.50 — .60
Permanganate	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — .32
C. P.	lb.	— — —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20 — .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80 — .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10 — 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90 — 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.32 — .37
Berries	lb.	.20 — .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25 — 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20 — 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20 — .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50 — 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	— — .25
Pyramindon	oz.	— — 2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	— — .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18 — .22
Powdered	lb.	.24 — .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35 — .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.20 — 1.40
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82 — 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47 — .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	— — 1.64
Acetate	oz.	— — 1.81
Bimuriate	oz.	— — —
Arsenate	oz.	— — 1.60
Arsenite	oz.	— — 1.60
Benzoate	oz.	— — —
Bisulphate	oz.	.85 — 1.00
Carbolate	oz.	— — —
Citrate	oz.	— — 1.48
Glycerophosphate	oz.	— — 2.47
Hydrobromide	oz.	— — 1.42
Hydrochloride	oz.	— — 1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	— — 1.61
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — 1.44
Phosphate	oz.	— — —
Lactate	oz.	— — 1.61
Salicylate	oz.	— — 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.76 — .77
5-oz. cans	oz.	.81 — .85
1-oz. cans	oz.	.85 — 1.00
Valerate	oz.	— — —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12 — .14
German	lb.	.10 — .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.55 — .60
Red Saunders	lb.	.16 — .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	— — .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08 — .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00 — 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12 — .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	— — 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.45 — 1.55
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35 — .40
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 1.00
Rhodol developer) 1-lb.. bottles incl.	lb.	—
1-oz.	oz.	—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65 — .75
Clippings	lb.	.35 — .45
Powdered	lb.	.75 — .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.38½— .43½
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	— — —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	— 75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90 — 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90 — 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55 — .60
Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07 — .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	— — 1 76
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00 — 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.70
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.45	— .50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.75	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.30	— .35
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— —
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.53	— .58
Fused Cones	oz.	.55	— .60
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.28	— .35
Soap, soft, green	lb.	.23	— .26
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .60
Caustic, pure (by alcohol)	stks	—	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.50	— .55
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	—	— 2.60
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.40	— .45
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .12
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	3.10	— 3.25
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.64	— .74
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	gal.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.62	— .72
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.85	— .92
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arse ate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.36	— .40
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.55	— .60
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.65	— 2.75
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.80	— .90
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.90
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymal	lb.	15.00	—21.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— .90
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— .80
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true cloudy	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
100s		—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.35	— .40
Bees, yellow	lb.	.53	— .55
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.25	— .27
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.73	— .90
Barrels	gal.	.57½	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.80	— .85
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	lb.	.30	— .35
Chloride, fused	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.40	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.65	— .70
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

From February 19 to February 26, 1917

Imports

ACIDS—
20 cases citric, A. Klipstein & Co., Genoa.
20 barrels tartaric, Lunham & Moore, Leghorn.
50 cases tartaric, L. Lazard, Leghorn.
100 kegs citric, L. Lazard, Palermo.
50 barrels cresylic, W. E. Jordon & Co., Hull.
60 kegs citric, E. Jolles, London.
50 cases tartaric, L. Lazard, Leghorn.

ALCOHOL—
76 drums butyl, E. I. Dupont de Nemours Co., Hull.
1 drum butyl, G. J. Nikolas & Co., Hull.

ANTIPYRIN—
3 cases, F. Hall, Genoa.

ARGOLS—
110 cases, 60 casks, Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn.

BALSAM—
20 cases tolu, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Puerto Colombia.
6 cases tolu, Schutte, Bunemann & Co., Puerto Colombia.
2 cases copaiba, American Trading Co., Cartagena.

BARK—
24 bales medicinal, Cohen & Co., Havana.
9 cases cinchona, Schieffelin & Co., London.
391 bags mangrove, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Kingston.

BEANS—
18 cases vanilla, J. N. Lambert & Co., Vera Cruz.
17 cases vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Havre.

BENZOL ACETATE—
1 case, W. J. Bush & Co., London.

BERRIES—
100 bags juniper, Schieffelin & Co., Leghorn.

BITTERWOOD—
166 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

CAMPHOR—
15 cases refined, A. Stallman & Co., Liverpool.

CARDAMOMS—
14 cases, McKesson & Robbins, Bombay.

CASEIN—
890 bales, Mercantile Warehouse Co., Bombay.

CHEMICAL PREPARATI9NS—
7 cases, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Havre.

COCAINE—
2 cases, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Santiago.

COLOCYNTH—
91 bales, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., London.
10 cases, A. Stallman, London.

COPRA—
324 bags, Gorges, Pierce & Co., Trinidad.
26 bags, Franklin, Baker & Co., Kingston.

CREOSOTE—
95 casks, W. E. Jordon, Hull.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
5 chests indigo, Geigy-te Meer & Co., London.
15 casks orchil liquor, Oakes Manufacturing Co., Liverpool.
49 chests indigo, W. H. Kimball, Calcutta.
24 chests indigo, Cone Export Co., London.
75 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London.
5 chests indigo, Iselin & Co., London.
22 bags annatto, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.
40 casks dyestuffs, American Dyewood Co., Glasgow.
29 chests indigo, Kidder, Peabody & Co., London.
2 bags annatto, Macey & Dunham, Kingston.
64 bags annatto, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.
100 bags annatto, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
150 bags annatto, New York & West Indian Trading Co. Kingston.
20 bags annatto, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
100 bags annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
29 chests indigo, Littlejohn & Co., London.
15 casks orchil liquor, J. Campbell, Liverpool.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
10 cases orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
200 cases lemon, Rockhill & Vietor, Palermo.
25 cases lemon, T. M. Duche & Co., Palermo.
10 cases bergamot, Ungerer & Co., Palermo.
10 cases orange, J. W. Lyon, Palermo.
25 cases bergamot, U. Jung, Palermo.
65 cases lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.
111 cases lemon, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Messina.
100 cases lemon, W. J. Bush & Co., Messina.
40 cases lemon, C. Morningstar & Co., Messina.
301 cases lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.
71 cases lemon, Messina.
1 case, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
375 cases lemon, Baring Bros. & Co., Messina.
560 cases lemon, National Aniline & Chemical Co.
60 cases lemon, Ungerer & Co., Messina.
500 ¼ cases lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.
25 ½ cases lemon, Lanman & Kemp, Messina.
399 cases lemon, W. T. Rawleigh & Co., Lisbon.
77 cases lemon, J. B. Horner, Catania.
4 cases, W. J. Bush & Co., London.

FLOWERS—
18 bales chamomile, Levy & Lewis Co., Leghorn.

FRUIT SALTS—
1 case, A. J. Sheppard & Co., London.
4 cases, Bernard Judae & Co., London.
20 cases, Lanman & Kemp, London.

GLYCERIN—
1 case, H. R. A. Grieser, Samana.

GUMS—
243 bags chicle, American Chicle Co., Belize.
9 cases tragacanth, McKesson & Robbins, London.
4 cases tragacanth, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
51 cases olibanum, A. Stallman & Co., London.
6 bags chicle, A. E. Paulson & Co., Tampico.
5 bags chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.
64 bags chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
4 bags chicle, Vera Cruz.
15 bags chicle, Graham Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.
200 bags olibanum, Bombay.
22 cases arabic, T. M. Duche & Co., London.

HERBS—
4 bales medicinal, Brown Bros. & Co., Vera Cruz.
54 cases medicinal, A. De Hostaing, Genoa.
7 bags medicinal, P. H. Petry & Co., Leghorn.
7 bags medicinal, Werner & Gunther, Leghorn.

IODINE—
56 barrels iodine, S. E. Nash and L. Watjen, Santiago.

IRON OXIDE—
30 casks, Hanson & Van Winkle Co., Hull.

ISINGLASS—
2 cases, H. A. Keen & Co., London.

KOLA NUTS—
10 cases, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Puerto Cabello.

LEAVES—
51 bales sage, McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool.
76 bales senna, J. Wilson, Liverpool.
19 bales senna, Centaur & Co., London.
30 bales senna pods, Smith, Kline & Co., London.
104 sacks thyme, Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante.
31 bales senna, A. Stallman, London.

LEECHES—
1 case blood suckers, G. Ascone, Genoa.

LICORICE—
1 bag root, Phelps Bros. & Co., Catania.
340 bales root, A. Joensson, Alicante.
209 bales root, McAndrews, Forbes & Co., Naples.
705 bales root, A. Joenssen, Alicante.

LOGWOOD CHIPS—
195 bags, T. S. Todd & Co., Monte Christi.

LYCOPODIUM—
10 cases, A. Stallman, London.
10 bags, John Kissock & Co., London.

MANGROVE BARK—
306 bags, Haley, Hammond & Co., Port Antonio.

MANNA—
10 cases, Lenman & Kemp, Palermo.
15 cases, Schieffelin & Co., Palermo.
25 ½ cases, Smith. Kline & French, Palermo.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
3 cases medicinal, Davies, Turner & Co., Genoa.
2 cases drugs, Mariscite Manufacturing Co., Trinidad.
2 cases drugs, C. L. Huisking, London.
1 case drugs, Norwich Pharmacal Co., London.

NICKEL SULPHATE—
261 casks, Fuerst Bros. & Co., Avonmouth.

NUX VOMICA—
548 bags, Bernard Judae & Co., London.

OILS—
7 barrels shark, Amermann & Patterson, London.
751 casks palm, U. S. Steel Products Co., Lagos.
113 casks olive, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
111 casks palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
9 drums citronella, Ed. Hill's Son & Co., Colombo.
3 barrels linaloe, L. Johnston & Co., Vera Cruz.
20 barrels rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Hull.
30 barrels rapeseed, Pigot, Sayre & Co., Hull.
15 barrels rapeseed, Oil Seeds Co., Hull.
50 cases castor, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Leghorn.
25 boxes, copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.

ORANGE PEEL—
10 bags, Peek & Velsor, Palermo.

PERFUMERY—
1 case, Elson & Brewer, Havre.
88 cases, A. H. Smith & Co., Havre.
15 cases, F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
13 cases, T. Meadows & Co., Havre.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
510 cases, Hollinghurst & Co., Calcutta.

ROOT—
5 bundles sarsaparilla, A. E. Paulson & Co., Tampico.
34 bales ipecac, Schutte, Bunemann & Co., Puerto, Colombia.
4 bales ipecac, P. Calvet & Co., Cartagena.
26 bales ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.
1 bag ipecac, Gontard & Co., Cartagena.
30 bales ipecac, American Trading Co., Cartagena.
34 bales musk, C. L. Huisking, London.
124 bags orris, A. Chiris & Co., Leghorn.
48 bags squill, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., Kingston.
4 bales ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama.
4 bags ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Panama.
8 bags ipecac, Gontard & Co., Panama.

SEED—
88 bags mustard. Frame & Co., Liverpool.
90 bags croton, Dodge & Olcott Co., Colombo.
200 sacks mustard, John Kissock & Co., London.
90 bags croton, Dodge & Olcott Co., Colombo.
4,142 bags castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Pernambuco.
680 bags castor, Spencer, Kellogg & Co., Pernambuco.
3,395 bags castor, O. & H. Thum, Pernambuco.
2,037 bags castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Bombay.
3,483 bags castor, Spencer, Kellogg & Co., Bombay.
13,214 bags, castor, Baring Bros. & Co., Bombay.
4,890 bags castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Hull.
126 sacks mustard, Old & Wallace, London.
100 sacks mustard, W. Jacob & Co., London.
222 bags coriander, John Kissock & Co., London.
200 bags mustard, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., London.
195 sacks mustard, Old & Wallace, London.

SODIUM CYANIDE—
250 cases, Carr Bros., Glasgow.
200 cases, Abangarez, Goldfield & Co., Glasgow.
200 cases, Brown Bros. & Co., Glasgow.

SPICES—
50 bags pimento, G. D. Luca & Co., Lisbon.
500 bags pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
20 bags pimento, Arkell & Douglas, Inc., Kingston.
30 bags ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
73 bales cinnamon quills, Fry & Croker, Colombo.
449 bundles chillies, John Kissock & Co., Bombay.
125 cases nutmegs, Old & Wallace, Cartagena.
100 cases nutmegs, Smith & Schipper, Cartagena.
758 bags ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.
174 bags ginger, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
2 bags ginger, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.
15 cases pimento, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.
11 bags ginger, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
22 bags ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
2 bags ginger, New York & West Indian Trading Co., Kingston.

SPONGE—
25 bales, Middleton & Co., Turks Island.
15 bales, F. E. Pearce, Nassau.
159 bales, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.
43 bales, A. Isaacs & Co., Havana.
18 bales, National Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.
37 bales, The Greek American Sponge Co., Chicago, Havana.

SUMAC—
700 bags, H. A. Tobery, Palermo.
400 bags, A. J. Higgins, Palermo.

TALC—
400 bags, C. B. Chrystal, Bordeaux.
500 bags, Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux.
500 bags, C. B. Chrystal, Genoa.

TARTAR—
185 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn.

THYMOL—
1 case, C. L. Huisking, London.

WAX—
40 bags ceresine, Parsons Importing Co., London.
37 bags bees, A. Klipstein & Co., Santiago de Cuba.
41 bags bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Santiago de Cuba.
22 bags bees, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Kingston.
24 bags bees, A. Behrens & Co., Kingston.
700 bags carnauba, D. Steengraf, Ceara.
1,132 bags carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Ceara.
679 bags carnauba, Winter Son & Co., Ceara.
2 seroons bees, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Porto Plata.
3 bags bees, Percella, Vicini & Co., Porto Plata.
3 seroons bees, Marden, Orth & Hastings Monte Cristy.
4 seroons bees, J. J. Julia & Co., Monte Cristy.
51 bags bees, A. E. Paulson & Co., Tampico.
80 bags paraffin, American Shoe Polish Co., London.
210 bags bees, Felipi E. Padro, Havana.
100 bags bees, Will & Baumer Co., Havana.

Exports

ACID, ACETIC—2,486 lbs., $595, Venezuela; 547 lbs., $86, Guatemala; 102,941 lbs., $11,910, England. 4,311 lbs., $409, Mexico; 4,144 lbs., $622, Cuba; 300 lbs., $100, Venezuela.

ACID, BORIC—250 lbs., $36, Hayti; 220 lbs., $35, Brazil; 603 lbs., $80, Venezuela; 217 lbs., $30, Guatemala; 447 lbs., $68, Colombia; 9,046 lbs., $1,666, Mexico.

ACID, CARBOLIC—50 lbs., $32, Brazil; 258,000 lbs., $187,194, France; 100 lbs., $64, Cuba; 441 lbs., $279, Argentina; 55 lbs., $35, Uruguay; 100 lbs., $63, Costa Rico; 80 lbs., $183, Salvador.

ACID, CITRIC—110 lbs., $72, Hayti; 112 lbs., $73, Venezuela; 2,205 lbs., $1,430, Argentina; 11 lbs., $87, Mexico. 224 lbs., $150, Cuba; 112 lbs., $65, San Domingo.

ACID, LACTIC—13 lbs., $46, Hayti; 10 lbs., $35, Guatemala; 303 lbs., $195, Chile.

ACID, MURIATIC—2,462 lbs., $55, Peru.

ACID, OXALIC—110 lbs., $54, Venezuela; 110 lbs., $56, Argentina.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—150 lbs., $150, Brazil.

ACID, PICRIC—350,000 lbs., $261,250, France.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—22 lbs., $66, Argentina.

ACID, SULPHURIC—31,543 lbs., $400, Mexico; 753 lbs., $31, Venezuela; 1,700 lbs., $38, Jamaica; 881 lbs., $161, Argentina; 190 lbs., $36, Colombia; 17,257 lbs., $424, Peru; 3,354 lbs., $80, Mexico; 8,400 lbs., $147, Chile; 2,530 lbs., $74, Peru.

ACID, TARTARIC—150 lbs., $100, Venezuela; 490 lbs., $187, Guatemala; 200 lbs., $140, Costa Rica; 112 lbs., $45, Mexico; 111 lbs., $65, San Domingo.

ALBUMEN—
17 casks blood, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.

ALCOHOL—156,103 gals., $38,493, France.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—50 gals., $38, Hayti.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$12,960, Argentina.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$63, Guatemala.

AMMONIAC, SAL—50 lbs., $12, Peru.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$6,510, France. $12,233, England.

BALSAMS—$4,060, England.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$69, Colombia.

BORAX—$17, Jamaica, $22, Colombia.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—55,000 lbs., $2,300, Peru; 3,000 lbs., $129, Honduras; 1,100 lbs., $35, Argentina; 10,000 lbs., $350, Costa Rica; 960 lbs., $51, Honduras; 8,800 lbs., $425, Nicaragua; 26,000 lbs., $1,281, Salvador; 2,000 lbs., $70. Jamaica; 1,100 lbs., $35, San Domingo; 250,000 lbs., $6,350, Cuba.

CASTOR OIL—20 gals., $37, Honduras; 50 gals., $75, Colombia.

CHLOROFORM—$48, Brazil; $37, Venezuela; $145, Argentina; $38, Uruguay.

COPPER SULPHATE—4,520 lbs., $722, Argentina.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—$65, Colombia.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$295, Guatemala; $150, Colombia; $38, Venezuela.

DEXTRINE—400 lbs., $20, Venezuela.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$2,272, Brazil. $54, Colombia; $3,987, Venezuela; $975, Greece; $1 291, England; $185, Jamaica; $300, Argentina; $1,584, Japan; $290, Russia in Asia.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$482, Mexico.

EPSOM SALTS—325 lbs., $15, Venezuela; 2,720 lbs., $69, Guatemala; 8,802 lbs., $220, Argentina; 625 lbs., $22, Colombia.

ETHER—$98, Argentina; $21, Uruguay.

FORMALDEHYDE—220 lbs., $47, Uruguay; 27,757 lbs., $2,640, England; 2,400 lbs., $288, Cuba; 110 lbs., $24, Uruguay.

GLYCERIN—100 lbs., $57, Hayti; 55 lbs., $37, Brazil. 75 lbs., $53, Peru; 4,218 lbs., $1,948, Venezuela; 200 lbs., $122, Greece; 150 lbs., $83, Guatemala; 600 lbs., $310, Peru; 686 lbs., $350, England; 5,350 lbs., $2,745, Uruguay.

GLUCOSE—40,521 lbs., $1,375, Argentina.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$163, Brazil; $164, Ecuador; $367, Peru; $101, Venezuela.

IODINE—$491, Argentina.

LEAD ACETATE—$2,772, France.

LIME CHLORIDE—$2,187, France.

PERFUMERY—$119, British Honduras; $83, Guatemala; $172, Honduras; $30, Panama; $137, Jamaica; $591, Cuba; $200, Argentina; $68, Chile. $49, Colombia.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$50, Venezuela; $62, British South Africa; $10,167, France; $126, Colombia; $100, Peru; $410, Japan.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN—$55,800, France.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—50 lbs., $30, Cuba.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—112 lbs., $82, Venezuela; 249 lbs., $164, Guatemala.

QUININE—$1,008, Argentina; $170, Colombia; $136, Guatemala; $502, Brazil; $350, Venezuela.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$24, Ecuador; $81, Venezuela; $3,757, England; $57, Guatemala; $62, Colombia; $52, Peru.

SALOL—5,400 lbs., $10,305, England.

SODA, ASH—29,863 lbs., $780, Brazil. 64,000 lbs., $1,920, Venezuela.

SODA, CAUSTIC—1,471,025 lbs., $70,519, France; 6,750 lbs., $282, Honduras; 55,400 lbs., $1,746, Brazil; 1,500 lbs., $30, Venezuela; 909,225 lbs., $22,420, France; 37,880 lbs., $2,423, Cuba; 112,913 lbs., $4,853, Argentina; 884 lbs., $37, Colombia; 171,379 lbs., $8,530, Japan; 3,025 lbs., $80, Costa Rica; 81,500 lbs., $3,195, Mexico; 360 175 lbs., $9,999, British West Indies; 55,145 lbs., 01,489, Cuba; 3,375 lbs., $143, San Domingo; 46,561 lbs., $1,289, Peru; 5,177 lbs., $228, Venezuela.

SODA, SAL—400 lbs., $7, Venezuela. 25 lbs., $25, Jamaica; 6,250 lbs., $78, Argentina.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,800 lbs., $41, Venezuela; 4,480 lbs., $90, Costa Rica; 5,460 lbs., $116, Jamaica; 6,782 lbs., $89, Cuba; 2,118 lbs., $63, Colombia.

SODIUM CYANIDE—1,651 lbs., $732, Argentina.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—88 lbs., $217, Brazil; 350 lbs., $821, England.

SODIUM SALTS PREPARATIONS—$25, Peru; $210, Venezuela; $1,612, England; $49, Colombia; $28, Argentina.

SODIUM SILICATE—1,255 lbs., $16, Honduras.

SODIUM SULPHATE—1,499 lbs., $26, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHITE—496 lbs., $58, Argentina.

SPONGES—20 lbs., $19, Venezuela.

TRINITROTOLUOL—300,000 lbs., $150,000, France.

ZINC OXIDE—992 lbs., $160, Argentina; 9,180 lbs., $958, Colombia.

SCAMMONY ROOT GROWING SCARCE

For sometime past arrivals of Mexican scammony root have been very uncertain and in small quantity making it difficult for manufacturers of the resin to supply the demand for the latter product. There has always been a demand for the Mexican scammony but since the disappearance of the Levant scammony the drain on the Mexican supplies has been unusually heavy. It is said that there are several large inquiries in the market now, and that it was highly improbable that the full amounts necessary to fill these orders could be obtained.

Most of the supplies come from the interior of Mexico, and conditions as they now exist make it almost impossible to forward stocks to shipping points. Collections have also been interfered with in all sections which is said to account for the smallness of stocks in those parts of the country still open for commerce with the outside world. Fairly liberal supplies are held at interior points, but shipments cannot be made until railroads have been repaired and the more or less settled conditions of the country restored.

The demand for the resin is said to have been very brisk and purchases made in the last three or four months have held the market low on supplies. The root of Convolvulus Scammonia, a product of the Levant, and the resin obtained therefrom, are now official in the U.S.P. The Mexican scammony is known as the false scammony and can be sold for medicinal purposes but not as a U.S.P. product. In composition and properties it is said to be identical with those of the true scammony.

NEWS NOTES FROM OTHER CITIES

A company formed to mine marl for the manufacture of potash has begun operations at Marlton, N. J. Pennsylvania capitalists are behind the project and have purchased twenty acres of the richest marl land in the State, on the John C. Hurff farm, near Marlton, where their equipment is now complete for digging the marl on an extensive scale. A railroad siding has been built into the pits and the company expects to load several carloads a day, which will be shipped to Stockton, Pa., where by a patented process the potash deposit will be extracted from the soil.

Dr. Ira Remsen, president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, says war would yield good results for the United States in spite of the attendant evils. It would force a husbanding of national resources, as Dr. Remsen asserts "we deliberately waste about a fifth of our resources." He says that the cutting off of accustomed source of supplies from abroad has thrown the scientists of this country upon their own resources, and in consequence the chemists here have discovered secrets long known only to Germany and are now able to compete with that country in the production of dyes and drugs.

The Wherrett-Mize Drug Company, of Atchison, Kan., wholesale druggists, has changed its name to the Mount-Mize Drug Company. The new name was adopted owing to the fact that Mr. Wherrett is no longer connected with the house. There will be no change in officers or in the policy of the company.

DR. WILLIAM C. ALPERS DEAD

Dr. William C. Alpers, dean of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy of Western Reserve University, and president last year of the American Pharmaceutical Association, died at his home in Cleveland on February 21st, aged 66. He was born in Germany and was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war in which he was twice wounded. He was discharged with the rank of lieutenant and came to the United States in 1872. For a time he taught mathematics in a private school in New York, but soon moved to Bayonne, N. J., where he opened a pharmacy. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, and two years later was selected as manager of the retail pharmacy which Merck & Co. established in connection with their laboratory in University Place, New York City.

When the pharmacy was discontinued in 1899, Dr. Alpers bought many of the fixtures and opened a professional pharmacy in the Imperial Hotel building, New York, which he continued until June, 1906, when he disposed of it to the Caswell-Massey Co., with which he continued for a time as manager. He later became identified with the Alpers Chemical Co., 15 Wall street, New York, and also for a time operated a pharmacy on Columbus avenue.

Dr. Alpers was prominently identified with the German-American life of New York City, and was a frequent contributor to German periodicals. He was an editor of the *Deutsch-Amerikanische Apotheker Zeitung*, of New York, and the author of a number of books and monographs on pharmacy and related subjects. He was also a member of many pharmaceutical and chemical societies. He received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of New York in 1899.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

H. H. Hudson Company, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000; chemists, druggists; L. I. and M. Grossfield, Jr., J. Sanacory, 116 Nassau street.

Pierce Hazzard Pharmacy, Inc., Trumansburg, N. Y.; capital, $5,000; chemists, stationery, toys, novelties, candy; E. B. Hazzard, C. B. and G. J. Pierce.

Cracow Honey Cure Company, Camden, N. J.; capital, $10,000; medicine enterprise; Frank Solga, Alexander Borek, Joseph Jurewicz, Jersey City.

Booth Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $100,000; chemicals, L. M. Booth, Plainfield; T. H. P. Fisher, Jersey City; Arthur J. Donniez, Brooklyn.

National Potash Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.; capital, $25,000; potash, chemicals, soap; T. J. Morrison, W. A. Delongue, H. N. Dons, Rochester.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS.* in this publication, *all classifications*, is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS
No. 3 Park Place New York

EXECUTIVE OR SENIOR SALESMAN—Christian, Single, Age 38. Registered Pharmacist. Now holding executive position. Ten (10) years road experience. Highest successful sales records, and reference from present and past employers. Only substantial connections considered. ADDRESS BOX 135, care of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All States. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

Sprague Bottling Corporation, Buflalo, N. Y.; capital, $5,000; soft drinks, essences, extracts; W. D. Doyle, T. H. Slater, S. S. Sprague.

American Medical Import Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $50,000; drugs, medicines, chemicals, oils, dyestuffs, paints, surgical, scientific apparatus; M. Baumgarten, J. Gordon, M. Gollobin, 155 Ross street, Brooklyn.

H. K. Barr Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $25,000; drugs, chemicals, etc.; H. K. Barr, R. Barr, 25 Beaver street; F. D. McGarey, 51 Chambers street, Manhattan.

Capital Increases

The James A. Blanchard Company, New York; $50,000 to $350,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions

Arrow Photo Chemical Corporation, Manhattan.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	27	33
do preferred	49	54
By-Products Coke	163	166
Casein Co. of America	40	50
Davison Chemical	39	42
Dow Chemical	235	245
do preferred	99	101
..lectro Bleaching	150	275
Federal Chemical	95	97
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	515	545
Grasselli Chemical	240	250
Grasselli Scrip	24	26
Harrison Bros.	195	...
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	80	90
do preferred	82	87
Kentucky Solvay	260	...
Kentucky Solvay Warrents	17	22
Merrimac Chemical	85	87
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	23	27
do preferred	19	23
Mulford Co., H. K.	65	70
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali pfd	102	107
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94	97
Rollin Chemical	...	50
do preferred	...	100
Semet Solvay Co.	326	330
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	310	330
Standard Chemical	120	130

ZINC STEARATE
Three Grades—STEARYTE Nos. 1—2—3
RICE STARCH—Imported—Pure
GUM TRAGACANTH—Substitute
THE STEARYTE COMPANY, 310-316 E. 22nd St., N. Y. City

RESORCIN U. S. P.
CRYSTALS or POWDERED
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
WILLIAM McCOMB Rector 8449 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW YORK DRUG TRADE NEWS

The Druggists' Supply Corporation held its annual meeting at 118 William street, New York, February 19th to 23d inclusive. More than 50 representatives were present to discuss problems affecting the sale of druggists' sundries. The meeting was brought to a close on the evening of February 23d with a banquet to the Drug and Chemical Club, 100 William street, at which William Jay Schieffelin, president, presided. Stockholders of the Corporation met on January 24th and re-elected the retiring officers and directors. The officers for the ensuing year are: William Jay Schieffelin, president; Charles Gibson, first vice-president; Clayton French, second vice-president; William P. Ritchey, treasurer; F. E. Holliday, secretary and Walter J. Quinlan, manager. The directorate consists of W. T. Bland, Clayton French, A. J. Geer, Charles Gibson, B. B. Gilmer, Francis E. Holliday, William A. Hover, L. B. Kauffman, C. F. Michaels, James W. Morrisson, Joseph Plaut, William P. Ritchey, William Jay Schieffelin, Cyrus P. Walbridge, and Charles A. West.

Of the Committees of the Drug Trade Section appointed recently, the Committee of Importers of Drugs and Chemicals is made up as follows: Clement C. Speiden, of Innis, Speiden & Co.; August Klipstein, A. Klipstein & Co.; Isaac V. S. Hillier, R. Hillier's Son Co.; Edwin H. Burr, Roure-Bertrand Fils; Thomas A. Nevin, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The Committee of Manufacturing Chemists, is composed of: Franklin Black, of Charles Pfizer & Co.; C. P. Schlicke, Hoffmann-LaRoche Chemical Works; George Simon, Heyden Chemical Works; Charles A. Loring, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.; August A. Wasserscheid, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

The closing of United States consulates in Germany and the departure of United States Treasury Agent, Gottschalk, will hamper importers here in obtaining data wanted in the trial of pending cases before the Board of General Appraisers. Many of these controversies relate to the market values to attach to German and Austrian goods imported during the war period. Even with Gottschalk at his post, much time has been required to get the data needed upon which to base decisions, while another factor making for delay has been the slow mail deliveries. It thus happens that the special agent leaves Germany with many investigations unfinished.

F. E. Holliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, says: "According to the daily papers, if the prohibition amendment which has just been passed by the House and Senate be fairly construed, it will not affect the sending of circulars or advertising matter of alcohol for chemical or industrial purposes. All that can be done now is to await developments."

The Barrett Company will take over the by-products from coke of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for a term of years. The Colorado company has closed a contract for the construction of a benzol plant. The erection of a large plant at Pueblo for the conversion of the by-products into chemicals is contemplated, but the report is declared premature by the Barrett Company.

Owing to the embargo on all perishable materials for New York from points west of Buffalo by the railroads, a large wholesale drug and chemical house has issued a notice saying that all their orders will be delayed from two to three weeks. The chemicals affected to the greatest extent by the embargo are caustic soda, and epsom salts.

Harry P. Herrfeldt, head of the spice brokerage concern of H. P. Herrfeldt & Co., No. 132 Front street, died last week of pneumonia. Mr. Herrfeldt had been in the spice brokerage business for ten years having been formerly associated with Robert Crooks & Co., No. 133 Front street.

Lewis H. Hobby, for more than fifty years connected with the wholesale drug house of Schieffelin & Co., died on February 16th, at his home, 467 Hancock street, Brooklyn. Death was caused by pneumonia, Mr. Hobby was born in New York seventy-five years ago.

Adolph B. Ansbacher, at the time of his death the oldest living member of the dry color trade of New York City, died suddenly at his home, 135 Central Park West, on Monday, February 19th, after a short illness. He was in his eighty-sixth year.

Lyon Levinson of the Standard Color Works, 55 Liberty street, has returned from Montreal where he was called by the fatal illness of his father, Nathan Levinson, a leading fur merchant, who died shortly after his son reached his home.

Cable advices from Bergen, Norway, to Schieffelin & Co. state the production of cod liver oil thus far this season at 2,680 barrels, against 3,364 last year. The catch of fish was given as 1,000,000 against 2,800,000.

Edward H. B. Noetzli, of the Russian American and Industrial Company of Petrograd, with offices at 120 Broadway, is on a business trip to Russia and was due to arrive there last week.

A report that an armed German raider is destroying commerce in the Indian Ocean had the effect of causing some dealers in crude drugs to withdraw offerings of Far Eastern products.

Alcohol valued at $140,689 cleared from this port recently for France.

According to London advices stocks of cubebs in that market are controlled by one importer.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL NEWS

The Hercules Powder Co. reports for the year ended December 31st last balance available for the common stock equal to 227.25 per cent, as compared with 63.18 per cent in 1915. Dividends paid on the common during the year were equal to 95 per cent, as compared with 16 per cent in 1915. Net earnings from all sources were equal to 46.54 per cent on the company's total investment, as compared with 13.97 per cent in the previous year. The report says in addition that the company is maintaining its finances so as to extend its business along similar lines at the close of the war and be ready meantime for the period of readjustment.

The American Cyanamid Company has purchased extensive phosphate properties in the pebble rock district of Florida. The properties comprise the mines of the Amalgamated Phosphate Company at Brewster, Polk County, and the output will be used for manufacturing a new fertilizer material, containing ammonia and phosphoric acid, which the American corporation will manufacture in the plant it has recently completed on New York harbor. The phosphoric acid will be derived from the Florida phosphate rock and the ammonia contents from the cyanamid which the company manufactures at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

The annual report of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company for the year ended December 31, 1916, shows gross earnings of $6,727,042. This is the best showing in the history of the corporation. The sum of $4,336,024, was carried to the surplus, making the total $10,693,826. President Frederic M. Harrison in his report to stockholders says in part: "Our entire capacity for the first six months of 1917 has been sold at prices materially higher than those prevailing last year, and in the opinion of your board the outlook for the future is promising."

The second electrical series of units in the caustic soda plant of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation at Kingsport, Tenn., was put in operation on February 11th, increasing the output from one-third to two-thirds of its ultimate capacity. The nitric acid plant has also begun operation and has a daily capacity of 8 tons.